

TEXTILE BULLETIN

DL 65

NOVEMBER 1, 1943

NO. 5

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FULL WEIGHT STRAPS

We are delivering the same
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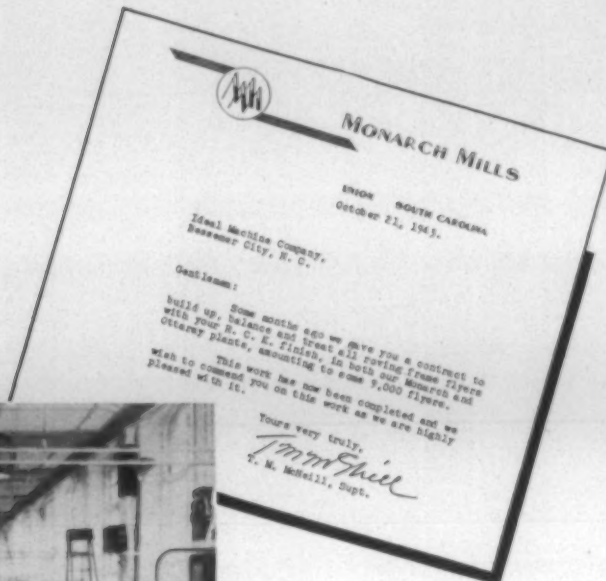
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

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HERE'S WHAT MR. McNEILL
SAYS ABOUT

RCK

—A SMOOTH, GLOSSY, BLACK, RUST-
RESISTING FINISH FOR FLYERS.



The picture at the left was
made in the Monarch
plant of the Monarch
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16,000 FLYERS IN ONE COMPANY

In addition to the 9,000 flyers in the Monarch and Ottaray plants, we
have RCK-treated over 7,000 in their Lockhart plant—over 16,000
flyers in one chain of mills.

135,000 FLYERS FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO TEXAS

Worn Roving Frame
Spindles Rebuilt



Flyers Balanced by Our
Ideal Balancing Machine



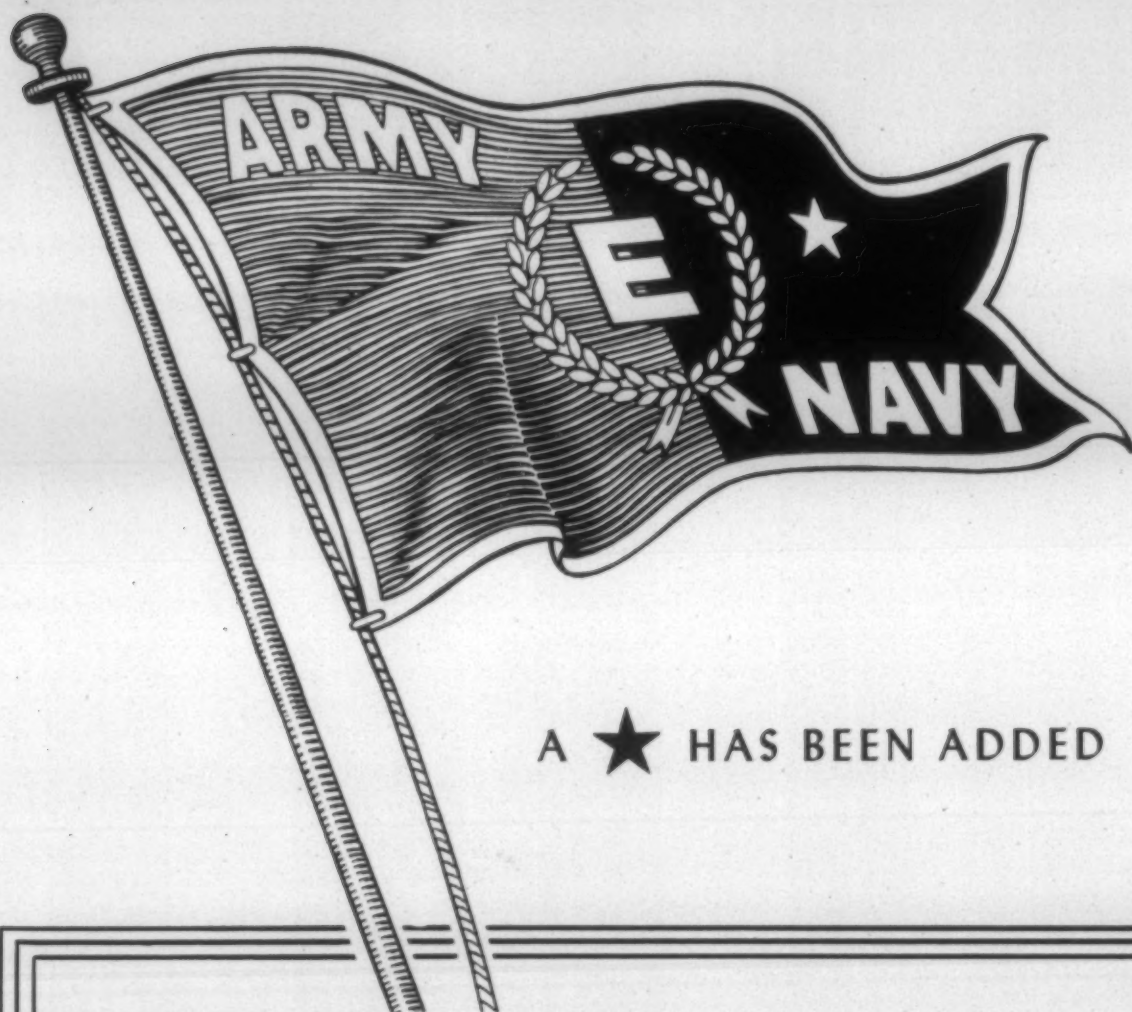
Worn Parts Built-up
By Metallizing

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

IDEAL MACHINE SHOPS

BESSEMER CITY, N. C.

19th YEAR OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE TO THE TEXTILE MILLS



A ★ HAS BEEN ADDED

We're keeping our pledge

In March of this year, the Army & Navy E was awarded to the men and women at the Saco-Lowell Shops in Biddeford, Maine. At that time we said . . .

This award, representing work which has been done, will be a symbol of the greater work that will continue to be done until there is more than enough material for Victory.

This star is a new citation, awarded for a pledge that has been kept. Those on the fighting front can depend on continued support from the Saco-Lowell home front.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS · BIDDEFORD · MAINE

Washday— Without Bullets

When the enemy is near, washday means hanging your underwear on the nearest bush to dry. But white underwear on green foliage makes a target—signals your position to enemy observers.

That's why soldiers' underwear and other white articles are now dyed olive drab, reducing visibility from the air. And Army specifications call for vat dyes.

Service men and women, war workers—all are learning that colors can be made to stand up even under severe conditions. Naturally they'll expect color fastness in their "civvies" tomorrow.

So use the best dyes available—vat dyes whenever Uncle Sam can spare them. That's the way to safeguard your present business while building for the increased markets of tomorrow.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Department, Dyestuffs Division, Wilmington, Del.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

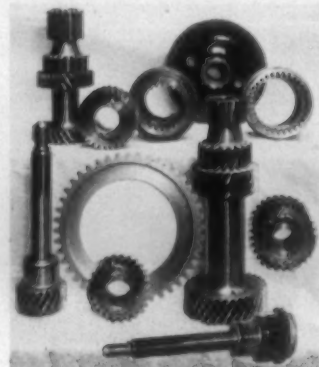
BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS



Let us do your gear cutting... hobbing and splining

With new, modern, Fellows Gear Shapers and Barber-Colman Hobbing Machines, we cut gears up to 18" pitch diameter—5" face width—external or internal, with spur or helical teeth—gears with internal shanks—spiral and segment gears or gears of the cluster variety. We cut racks up to 16" in length—splining on stock up to 16" diameter, 17" in length—segment splining both involute and straight sided splines. We are in a position to fill your requirements within the capacity described with accuracy and dispatch.

Call, wire or write our sub-contract department



Keep YOUR production in gear . . . for VICTORY

HAVE YOU A COTTON STORAGE PROBLEM? FULTON QUALITY TARPAULINS *are the Answer*

The 1943 cotton crop has put a heavy load on the limited, unused storage space in compresses, commercial warehouses and mill warehouses throughout the South.

Are your storage facilities inadequate? If so, store your baled cotton outside and protect it with

"Fulton Quality" Tarpaulins. Many mills have used these covers satisfactorily for years. Our manufacturing facilities are at your disposal. If you will advise us the number of bales that you wish to store and the available space, we will be glad to design and quote you on economical, protective covering for your needs.

Established in 1870
Manufactured canvas
articles of all kinds

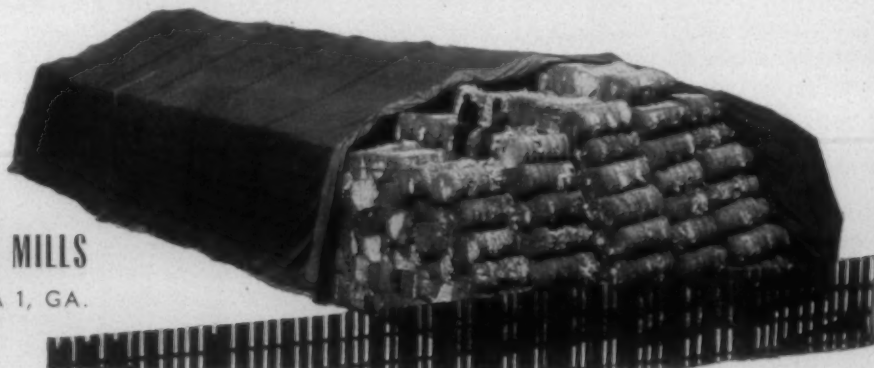
Write to

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS

P. O. BOX 1726 ATLANTA 1, GA.

Branch Plants:

DALLAS + NEW ORLEANS + NEW YORK + ST. LOUIS + MINNEAPOLIS + KANSAS CITY, KANS.





Seven things you should do:

1. Buy only what you really need	2. Pay no more than ceiling prices...buy rationed goods <u>only</u> with stamps	3. Pay off old debts and avoid making new ones	4. Support higher taxes ...pay them willingly	5. Provide for the future with adequate life insurance and savings	6. Don't ask more money for goods you sell or work you do	7. Buy all the War Bonds you can afford - and keep them
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Keep prices down...use it up, wear it out, make it do, or do without

This advertisement, prepared by the War Advertising Council, is contributed by this magazine in cooperation with the Magazine Publishers of America.



In Rain or Snow or Muggy Heat

Wherever they are — wherever they may go — our fighting men have the constant protection of fabrics finished to meet the needs of global war. With experience born of peacetime service but with a resourcefulness geared to the needs of war, Arkansas takes pride in producing at top speed for textile processing and finishing plants whose fabrics must meet rigid government specifications.

FUNGICIDES for all types of Government Fabrics

Highly Efficient — Non-Toxic — Non-Irritating

FUNGICIDE M: a single product combining a mildew inhibitor and water repellent for producing a mildewproof water repellent finish on cotton in one operation.

FUNGICIDE P. G.: an anti-mildew agent for mildewproofing cotton by the two bath process.

FUNGICIDE P: made expressly for use in the pigment impregnation process.

FUNGICIDE G: used in conjunction with water repellents in a one bath treatment to mildewproof cottons and impart a water repellent finish.

FUNGICIDE A: for cloth coating processes — dissolved directly in the resin solution.

ARKANSAS CO. INC., NEWARK, N. J.

Established over 38 years



After the Deluge, What?

By GEORGE M. WRIGHT, President of Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

POST-WAR planning now seems to be the order of the day. Educators, economists, industrialists, politicians, and even average citizens all seem to have this problem very much in mind. It is well that this is so for the reason that after this war is over, we will face conditions almost without precedent.

Those of us who are charged with the responsibility of running our cotton mills and other textile plants are deeply concerned with this problem. Many of our mills have been placing orders for looms, spinning, roving and other equipment to be supplied at the close of the war at prices to be determined later. No doubt manufacturers in other lines of industry are following a similar program.

Labor racketeers are also planning for the future in order to be able to perpetuate the strangle-hold now fastened on both industry and the Government.

The bureaucrats are proceeding along the same lines. Like people in business they want to retain their place in the sun. If it is necessary to change our form of government in order to accomplish this result, these bureaucrats are perfectly willing to sail uncharted seas.

A new world is now being planned by forces of government, embracing all the freedoms known to mankind with cradle-to-the-grave security. It will be recalled that after the Civil War, the Yankees promised the free negroes "forty acres and a mule."

Some of our visionaries both in and out of government are even planning an economic and social state which is global. They even think they are endowed with occult powers.

Now, let's get down to earth. When this war is over the country will be beset with many problems, one of the greatest of which will be the reconversion of industry and business from a war to a peace basis. This will involve the re-employment by private industry and business of thousands of men and women, both soldiers and civilians, who have been engaged in some phase of the war effort.

This, of itself, is a Herculean task, but industry and business are fully equal to the job, provided they are not stymied or hamstrung by a social-mind-

ed, bureaucratic administration and a subservient Congress.

At the close of the war we will have a national debt somewhere between 250 billion and 300 billion dollars, a staggering sum. Textile manufacturers may think that some new machinery will put mills in a position to meet post-war competition as well as other problems which will be presented at that time, but the biggest problem to be faced is that of setting up in Washington an administration capable of servicing this tremendous debt, and at the same time restoring the free enterprise system which has made this country great.

The business of government in the United States will be the chief business with which we will all be concerned, and it is, therefore, the duty of every citizen to see to it that a Congress is elected that will function as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, one that will accept the responsibility of straightening out a badly messed-up domestic situation.

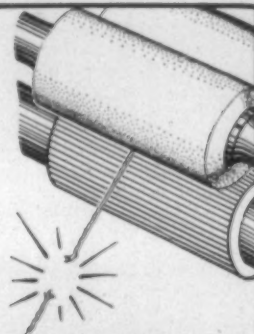
Upon the shoulders of less than 600 men in the Senate and House of Representatives will be laid the responsibility for liquidating the war, and planning a peace-time economy. The great majority of these 600 men must be elected in 1944. The best post-war planning which any one of us can do today is to start *now* and work for the election of honest, conservative and capable men to represent us in Congress.

Professors, politicians and bureaucrats cannot liquidate this war; some tough guys will be needed to do the job—men that understand other phases of the money problem than that of merely spending.

The fiscal policy of the Government must be placed in the hands of financial men, and not farmers and so-called economists. Successful business men will have to supplant social workers, small-time lawyers and theorists in other departments of the Government.

When our own house has been put in order, our Government will then be in position to assist other nations in finding the kind of freedom which they themselves want, not the kind we may think they need.

HERE'S A PROVED WAY TO REDUCE END BREAKAGE!



● With more poundage the big objective today, it's mighty important to reduce end breakage as much as possible. Thousands of mill operators and superintendents

have found that the way to do it is to use Armstrong's Cork Cots.

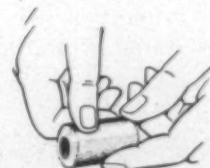
Here's why these seamless cots mean less ends down and reduced top roll lapping: Every cot is uniform in density. There are no soft or hard spots to grip the yarn unevenly. And buffing gives each cot a true, concentric surface—attainable only with a manufactured material.

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES

What's more, Armstrong's Cork Cots have the proper amount of "cushion" to resist grooving and to take up irregularities in bottom rolls. The surface of these cots is velvety smooth; there are no rough spots to pick up fibers. Yet Armstrong's Cork Cots have a high coefficient of friction. You can test this yourself. Just rub your finger *hard* along the

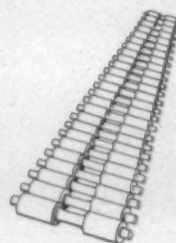
surface of one of these cots. You'll feel the friction—the "grip." *This grip lasts for the full life of the cot.* For, cork roll coverings are "non-slicking."

All of these advantages mean proper drafting . . . less slippage . . . reduced end breakage. In addition,



Armstrong's Cork Cots prevent "eyebrowing" and minimize clearer waste. And, important too, you'll find these cots the most economical roll coverings you ever used. They

have a long initial life, and each cot can be rebuffed three to four times—for a total of four to five service lives!



No wonder Armstrong's Cork Cots are now serving more spindles than any other roll covering. For complete facts about these cork cots—as well as the synthetic rubber cots and aprons made by Armstrong—write Armstrong Cork Co., Textile Products Section, 8211 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pa.



BETTER RUNNING WORK

— MORE POUNDAGE

**ARMSTRONG'S
CORK COTS**

ACCOTEX COTS • ACCOTEX APRONS



Cone Is New Institute Chairman

ALMOST all phases of problems relating to its branch of the textile industry were dealt with Oct. 20 and 21 at the Cotton-Textile Institute's annual meeting held in New York City. Particular emphasis was put on various problems expected to arise in post-war days, with numerous forums and addresses being devoted to specific details of this general subject.

Many Southern textile executives and others connected with the industry spent four days in New York attending the Cotton-Textile Institute meetings as well as those of allied trade organizations.

Herman Cone of Greensboro, N. C., president of Proximity Mfg. Co. and other mills, was named in the annual balloting for election of officers to succeed W. N. Banks, president of Grantville (Ga.) Mills, as chairman of the institute's board of directors. Dr. Claudius T. Murchison was continued as president of the organization, and Paul Halstead as secretary-treasurer.



Herman Cone

New vice-president representing the South is Hugh Comer, executive vice-president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., and current president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. C. F. Broughton, president of Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass., and vice-president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, is the new institute vice-president for the North.

Directors of Institute

New directors to serve for three years are: Gordon Harrower of Wauregan (Conn.) Mills; D. Wills Hunter of Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; John A. Law of Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Earle R. Stall of F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.; and John K. Whitaker of Plymouth Mfg. Co., McColl, S. C.

Others re-elected to serve for three years were: D. W. Anderson of Pacolet (S. C.) Mfg. Co., Allan Barrows of Gosnold Mills Corp., New Bedford, Mass.; Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; James A. Chapman of Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; John H. Cheatham of Dundee Mills, Griffin, Ga.; A. H. Crossman of Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Utica, N. Y.; Rudolph C. Dick of Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.; Clifford B. Hayes of Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; Robert E.

Henry of Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Greenville, S. C.; and Harvey W. Moore of Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

Also retained as directors were J. A. Moore of Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills; E. Martin Phillippi of American Thread Co., New York City; H. H. Rapp of Powdrell & Alexander, Danielson, Conn.; Paul A. Redmond of Alabama Mills Co., Birmingham; Benjamin C. Russell of Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala.; William H. Suttentfield of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.; Donald B. Tansill of Pepperell Mfg. Co.; R. C. Thatcher of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. K. Winget of Ebird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.; and George M. Wright of Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

Activities in connection with the institute's 17th annual convention began Oct. 19 with a luncheon meeting of the denim group at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. It was followed that evening at the Hotel Astor by a dinner honoring the quartermaster branch of the United States Marine Corps, under the auspices of the Textile Square Club.

First General Session

Executive committee members of the Cotton-Textile Institute met the following morning prior to the first general session. At the first general session members and guests heard the annual report of Dr. Murchison and an address by Undersecretary Wayne C. Taylor of the United States Department of Commerce. A condensed version of Dr. Murchison's remarks will be found on page 12 of this issue. Francis B. Sayre, special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and former high commissioner to the Philippine Islands, spoke on problems of post-war relief and rehabilitation after those present had had luncheon.



Hugh Comer

Attention was focused on four subjects quite important to the cotton textile industry at simultaneous round tables conducted Wednesday afternoon by the following outstanding trade executives: Donald B. Tansill, vice-president of Pepperell Mfg. Co.; Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council; Charles A. Sweet, vice-president and secretary of Wellington Sears Co.; and William C. Planz, president of the Textile Export Association.

(Continued on Page 42)

Murchison Cites Immediate Problems Facing Cotton Textile Industry

THE most perturbing development of the year in cotton textiles is the recent decline in the production rate. At present levels the production rate is still phenomenal and exceeds what was considered possible five years ago. Nevertheless, the output currently is approximately 15 per cent under the high level of 1942. In that year, average weekly cotton consumption was 219,000 bales. The peak was reached in the months of April and May with an average weekly consumption of 230,000 bales. From this high figure we dropped to 190,800 bales weekly in July of this year and although the September figures show some recovery, we are still far below the extreme activity of a year ago.

This production decline is, of course, no threat to an adequate supply for the Army and the Navy. Military requirements would be amply met even if production declined another 25 per cent. Nevertheless, the decline must be viewed very seriously because the essentiality of cotton textiles continues far beyond the range of military requirements.



Dr. Murchison

The extreme importance of United States production is emphasized by the paucity of production in other countries. It is a startling fact that the cotton textile industry of the United States is currently producing approximately two-thirds of the entire world's supply of cotton goods, or twice as much as the rest of the world put together. The famine condition which exists everywhere as regards textile fabrics will become more evident and, at the same time, impose far greater demands than we now know upon our domestic production. Consequently, the current shrinkage in cotton manufacture if it proceeds unabated may well prove to be a calamity of the first magnitude.

The Reasons for Decline

No one can doubt the advisability of serious appraisal of the causes of this shrinkage and prompt action toward their elimination. The production decline has been forced upon the industry by influences beyond its control. With respect to some of these there can be no complaint. It was inevitable that a large percentage of the industry's highly skilled male workers should be drawn into the armed forces. It was inevitable that the industry should suffer an interruption of its normal replacement requirements of equipment.

The rest of the explanation lies in Government adminis-

trative policy, is definitely man-made and can be man-corrected. It is possible to be quite specific. The use of unscientific price controls; the imposition of a system of contract renegotiation which is formless, capacious and therefore unpredictable; the establishment of a so-called employment stabilization program which in its practical operation is hesitant, indecisive and confusing, are the major corrosive elements in the industry's production program.

A New Spirit Prevalent

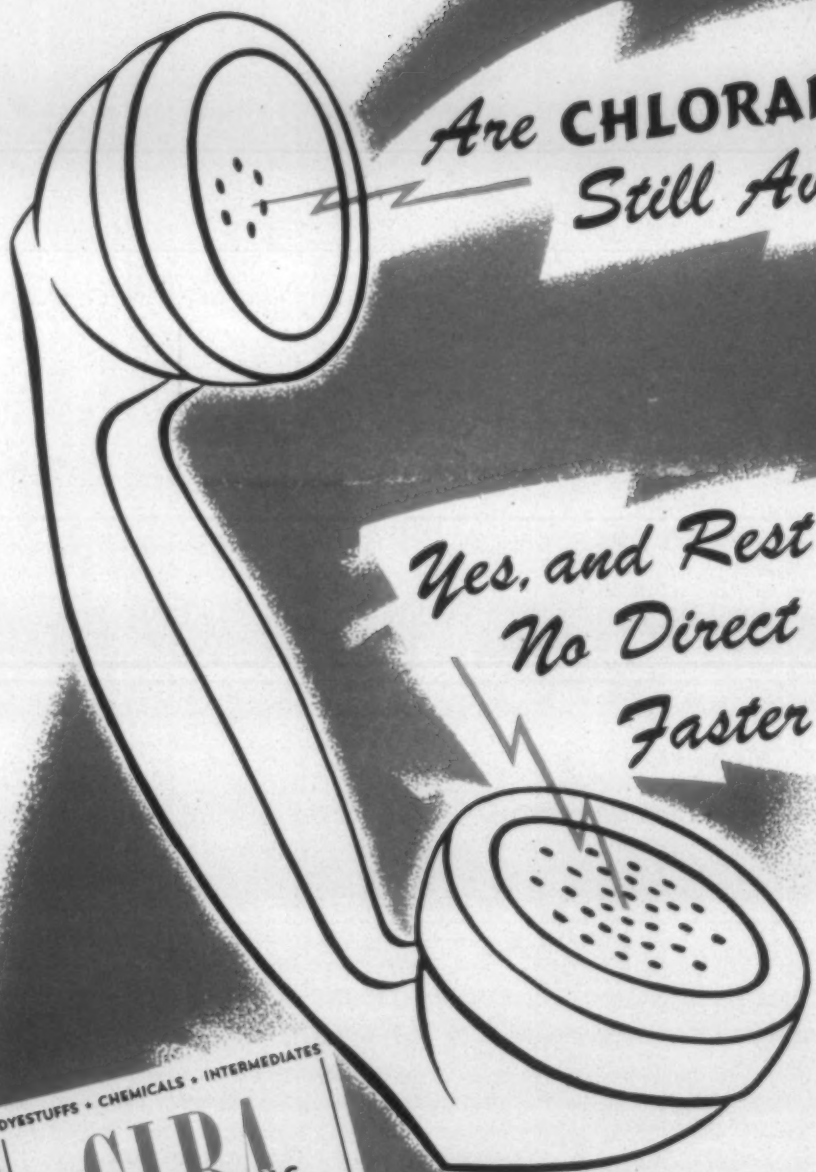
It is commonly recognized that in the Office of Price Administration a new spirit prevails. The new spirit has no connection with such things as a turn to the right or a turn to the left. It has reference to a willingness to distinguish between the facts of life and the dreams of a disordered sleep. It is a fact of economic life that the selling price of a product must cover the cost of manufacture if the article is to continue in production. It is also an economic fact that any person endowed with average intelligence will direct his maximum efforts toward the production of articles which realize the largest actual or potential profits commensurate with the risks involved. It is also an economic fact that for any considerable period of time profits are essential to the maintenance of the capitalistic system. It is the job of Congress to determine the diversion of profit as well as individual income to the financing of the war effort. The current and prospective tax legislation leave no doubt that in this respect Congress is assuming its full responsibility.

A startling anti-climax to this conception is the thought that an administrative agency of the Government, charged with the responsibility of controlling prices, should exercise this responsibility by over-all profit regulation of selected companies. The sovereign power of the people has not yet determined what profits should be in individual cases.

In time of peace, under competitive conditions, the theoretically sound market price is a price which will bring out enough production to meet the current demand. In time of war we may not be dealing with an elastic competitive situation. Consequently, the governmentally determined price must be a price which, with or without subsidies, will finance the production needed for emergency requirements.

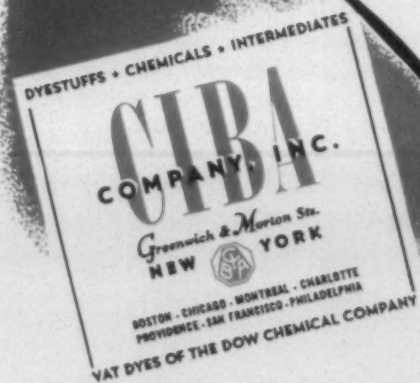
In order to meet emergency requirements in textiles it has been necessary for the War Production Board to issue production directives either through blanket orders or through informal individual communication. In the issuance of these orders the War Production Board has only

(Continued on Page 36)



*Are **CHLORANTINES**
Still Available?*

*Yes, and Rest Assured
No Direct Colors are
Faster to Light!*



American Initiative and Enterprise

By STUART W. CRAMER, JR.

President of Cramerton (N. C.) Mills

A YEAR OR MORE before Pearl Harbor, I made a pledge that I would devote my time exclusively to national defense, and would take on no other activities, however worthy, that did not appear to contribute toward that goal. Since that time I have applied the same yardstick to whatever I have been asked to do, feeling very strongly that the one big job for all of us is to help win the war until the final victory is ours. Yet, in my opinion, it is not inconsistent that I should speak on the subject of "American Initiative and Enterprise," inasmuch as I firmly believe that the continuance and successful operation of our American system of enterprise is just as essential to the actual winning of the war, as it will be to the winning of the peace.



Stuart Cramer

In referring to Government planning and controls, I by no means wish to imply that they should not exist at all, and that industry should be allowed to do whatever it pleases, without regard to the public welfare. Under such conditions it would seem to me inevitable that many abuses should arise, and that powerful industrial groups should tend to run their affairs in a way which had little regard for the interests of the public at large. Such conditions have arisen at times in the past, and were a blemish on the otherwise splendid contribution that the free enterprise system was making toward the development of the country and the improvement of the standard of living for all its citizens. It was the blindness of many industrialists to their own real shortcomings and their failure to recognize and correct those faults which brought on most of the Government intervention in business which we have seen during the past decade, and the low point in public esteem which industry reached a few years ago.

The Current Vogue

Planning is the twenty-dollar word these days. Everybody's doing it, and the less of it we do ourselves, the more will be done for us by others who haven't the practical experience and the "know-how" that we possess. We should endeavor to ascertain by study and experience, what are the fundamental and immutable laws which govern the problem under consideration, and to work out our progressive ideas in harmony with those laws, rather than in conflict with them. There is one thing to be said about industry planning by the people within industry, as opposed to the planning done by outside theorists. The latter are fre-

Excerpts from an address before the cotton forum sponsored by the New York Cotton Exchange Oct. 20 in connection with the annual Cotton-Textile Institute meeting.

quently more intelligent and better educated, and they usually have more time for their studies, but at least the former, from their own hard-won experience on the firing line, know what works and what doesn't work, and what makes the industrial machine tick. Sometimes they find it difficult to give out that knowledge to others, but they have a realistic sense of the opportunities and the pitfalls.

There is another advantage in plans made by private individuals, or by groups in the private enterprise system, and this is that when they make bad plans, those plans are very quickly washed up. On the other hand, when the Government does our planning for us, no matter how obviously bad any plan may turn out to be, it is often practically impossible to get rid of it.

Trend Toward Security

There is also much talk these days about freedom and freedoms. There seems to be no end to the various kinds of freedom we are seeking, but it is often overlooked that the real trend in this country today is rather toward security than toward real freedom. Also that freedom and security do not walk together, but are in opposition and conflict. The multiplication of freedoms may well result in the loss of all. For example, I can hardly think of a better definition of security than "Freedom from Want and from Fear." In short, I am very much afraid that if we seek freedom from too many things we can only be sure of getting "Freedom from Freedom!" There is, of course, no such thing as perfect freedom, any more than such a thing as complete security. Any practical freedom must at least be accompanied by the surrender of enough individual rights to prevent the individual from harming his neighbor or his community. So also, security is a relative term, depending ultimately upon the prosperity of the country that tries to guarantee it, and can only exist to the extent of the collective resources available for such guarantees. But in any event, individualism is the background for freedom and collectivism is the background for security.

It is most fitting that we in the cotton and cotton textile fields should be here together discussing American initiative and enterprise, because no industrial group exemplifies that spirit better than the cotton industry. It was the ingenuity of an American, Eli Whitney, that brought that ancient fiber, cotton, within the grasp of the masses; it was American cotton carried to the far corners of the world, and for a long time in American-made and American-manned ships that provided the favorable balance of trade that made possible the establishment of an industrial empire on this virgin continent; and it was the cotton mills that ushered

(Continued on Page 38)

New Fabrics **CREATE NEW MARKETS!**

KOPAN applied to spun and filament rayons
provides variety of new and different effects

KOPAN

PATENTS PENDING

A HARTEX PRODUCT

PERMANENT CELLULOSE FINISH

• TEXTILE EXPERTS agree that the postwar period will see a vast expansion in the use of synthetic fibers. Rayon processors and finishers who can enlarge their markets by creating new effects in fabrics will reap the benefits. For this purpose, KOPAN — the most versatile permanent cellulose finish — presents exciting possibilities. Co-operating with far-sighted manufacturers, our research department is constantly finding new KOPAN adaptations for producing dress fabrics with surprisingly soft, mellow hand, damasks with rich, linen-like textures, luxurious shirtings and other fabrics. And the future developments are seemingly unlimited. We'll be happy to work with YOU along similar lines. . . . Write for further details.



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Chemicals for Every Phase of Textile Processing

1440 BROADWAY • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Military Fabrics Possessing Potential Value For Civilian Uses

WARP MERCERIZED COTTON FABRICS

Part Twelve of a Series on Wartime Dyeing—By Allison Fitzgerald

THE press and radio have carried many news items over the past few months regarding the possible replacement of the better quality and long staple cottons by rayons in the manufacture of tire cord for the manufacture of synthetic and natural rubber tires. This heated discussion, according to no less an authority than William O'Neil, president of General Tire and Rubber Co., when properly analyzed, settles down to much ado about nothing. Mr. O'Neil is able to back up his simple statement because his organization has a splendid research and development department whose findings are co-ordinated with practical manufacturing facts as well as reports from thousands of users of auto and truck tires, both civilian and military.

Quoting from Mr. O'Neil's statement:

Rayon has its advantages in the building of heavy truck tires. Rayon resists heat much better than cotton and retains its strength under heat whereas cotton does not. Therefore, in a truck tire of ten plies or more, rayon should be used. Because rayon cord is from 25 to 40 per cent thinner than cotton cord the size of the tire may be reduced and this reduction means elimination of much of the heat which would be developed in a cotton cord tire.

The rule which probably will be followed after the war, when we return to normal conditions, is simple. Rayon cord will be used for truck tires of ten plies and over, whether those tires are made from real rubber or from synthetic. Cotton cord will be used for

all four, six and ten-ply tires, both for replacement and original equipment.

The cotton people shouldn't worry. In a normal peace time year we build 30,000,000 passenger car tires for replacement and 25,000,000 for original equipment of new automobiles and light trucks. In the first years after the war we will build even more than that . . . perhaps 50 per cent more, and cotton cord will be used in all of them. The reason is that the very advantage which rayon has in heavy tires is a disadvantage in the lighter weight tires.

A cotton fabric tire will run many thousands of miles before it runs into puncture trouble. A cotton fabric six-ply will run three times as far as a four-ply without danger of puncture, if driven under normal conditions. This is not true of rayon. Rayon is a thinner cord . . . so thin in fact that I doubt if a four-ply rayon passenger car tire would run much more than a thousand miles without coming to the danger zone from the standpoint of puncturing. The six-ply rayon passenger car tire would do well to equal the mileage received from the four-ply cotton tire.

During time of war the demand for truck tires is abnormal. A much greater percentage of rubber consumed in tire manufacture goes into truck tires in wartime than is the case in time of peace.

Rayon is a distinct improvement in heavy duty tires. It is essential in the use of synthetics, which develop more heat than does real rubber.

But at least three-fourths of the rubber consumed will go into passenger car and light truck tires and cotton cord will be used in the fabric of all these casings.

The writer has inserted into this article this splendid and clear-cut statement regarding the tire cord controversy because it appears to illustrate very clearly to the reader the great value of what properly conducted research and development can actually accomplish when co-ordinated properly with practical manufacturing that has vision and original thinking regarding the consumer and his needs.

Skein and Warp Mercerizers

Cotton yarn mercerizing plants are divided into two groups—the skein mercerizers, whose yarns are used largely for sewing threads, and the warp mercerizers, who offer their products largely to the knitting and weaving plants. Several years past, the yarn mercerizing plants organized a research and development association, Durene, for the general improvement of mercerized cotton yarns and development of new uses. This was a much-needed organization, as the apparent lack of research and development and the highly competitive nature of rayons was beginning to affect the consumption of fine quality and staple cotton fibers in the yarn mercerizing industry.

The Durene Association has proven of value to the yarn mercerizers in helping to familiarize the knitting and weav-

UNIFORMS ARE NOT UNIFORM

Fitting Johnny Doughboy out with a uniform and seeing that he continues to look trim is a major task for the Army Quartermaster Corps. A recent report made public by the War Department shows that it takes 42 sizes of blouses, 25 sizes of overcoats, 46 sizes of trousers, and 240 sizes of shoes to take care of the soldiers who daily exchange civilian clothes for Army uniforms.

On the East Coast, the Army has found physiques tend toward the short, stocky type, while in the South, along the Gulf and in the eastern regions of the Southwest, taller and leaner men prevail. Another thing the Army learned through outfitting its soldiers is, that as training progresses, waistlines recede, shoulders broaden and feet grow bigger. American clothing workers are doing such a good job of keeping up with these various needs that 70 per cent less alteration work is required on Army clothing than at the start of Selective Service.

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ing industries with the merit of goods constructed of mercerized yarns, but wartime restrictions have now limited this development work, because practically the entire output of mercerized yarns is now being taken for military and a few essential civilian requirements allowed by the governmental officials.

Wartime Uses of Mercerized Yarns

Many of the wartime uses of mercerized cotton yarns could be studied with profit both by the Durene Association as well as knitting and weaving mill officials.

One of the most interesting wartime uses of mercerized cotton yarns is that of weaving fabrics for lining and coverings in airplanes, truck and troop-carrying compartments. These woven fabrics were chosen because of their adaptability to being finished with the various new waterproofing, flameproofing and other special protective compounds necessary to wartime applications and uses. In wartime fabrics, these woven constructions are concerned chiefly with high durability and wearing qualities which they must possess to meet the military specifications and requirements.

If high quality mercerized cotton yarns meet these exacting and very rigid military specifications for new wartime uses, it appears that mercerized cotton yarns must possess many valuable characteristics and properties that could be used advantageously for civilian goods come peace.

Some of the valuable physical properties that mercerized combed peeler yarns possess are:

- (1) High tensile strength, which when properly plied and twisted give excellent durability and wearing qualities both in the very fine to coarser yarn numbers.
- (2) Hygroscopic and moisture pick-up properties are considerably higher than in unmercerized cotton and some types of synthetic yarns.
- (3) Properly mercerized combed peeler yarns possess desirable moisture take-up which makes them of value in knit wear for absorbency of body perspiration. This same property should prove of value for use in outdoor clothing and children's dress goods.
- (4) Mercerized yarns woven into sheer and heavier fabrics can be given practically all of the special finishes for flameproofing, water-repellency and special finishes, which should increase their uses both for clothing as well as industrial fabrics.
- (5) Another phase that may bring further development

for mercerized yarns is the application of surface coating finishes to yarns whereby a yarn may have a core of mercerized yarn and special synthetic resin or yarn covering, thus giving a yarn possessing the desirable properties of mercerized yarns plus the added characteristics of the synthetic surface covering.

(6) Crispness and freshness in appearance is a valuable characteristic of woven mercerized yarn fabrics, a property that offers great potential value. Such fabrics in their natural finish appear more like a good quality linen than the vast majority of so-called "linenized" fabrics that have been offered the consumer. So with proper development, plus the versatility of such goods, it appears that weavers and finishers of fine cotton fabrics could consume a vast amount of high quality and long staple cotton fibers in the future.

Woven Mercerized Cotton Yarn Piece Goods

The processing, dyeing and finishing of these fabrics could be carried out on all types of equipment now being used on regular unmercerized cotton goods. Finishing plants would not be confronted with the limitations on use of dyeing equipment as is required of some of the synthetic fibers and fabrics where it is necessary to process the goods on padders and jiggers, mainly due to the necessity of preventing excessive tension on synthetic fabrics during the wet processing operation.

A desirable operating procedure for handling small to medium size lots of these woven mercerized yarn piece goods on the dyeing of vat and naphthol colors would be as follows:

- (a) Prepare woven greige goods on shell.
- (b) Singe.
- (c) Desize, boil-off and dry.
- (d) Pad on color.
 1. Pigment vat colors—vat dyer, or
 2. Naphtholation of goods—naphthols.
- (e) Jigger.
 1. Reduction bath and dyeing of vat colors, or
 2. Developing (coupling) bath of fast color base or salts on naphthol colors.
- (f) Drying.
- (g) Natural or special finish applied.

The operative should be careful to prepare a firmly wound roll free from creases. On light to medium weight goods, the beams can carry 1,000 to 1,200 yards, while on the heavier weight constructions, 800 to 1,000 yards is preferable.

Desizing, Boil-Off and Drying

Because the goods are constructed of mercerized yarns, on the light to medium weight goods they may be desized and boiled off in one operation on the jig or padded with desizing agent and then entered on jig for boil-off. On the heavier goods, to insure uniform desizing and boil-off, a combined padder and jig for open width processing, as shown in the accompanying illustration, should be used for processing.

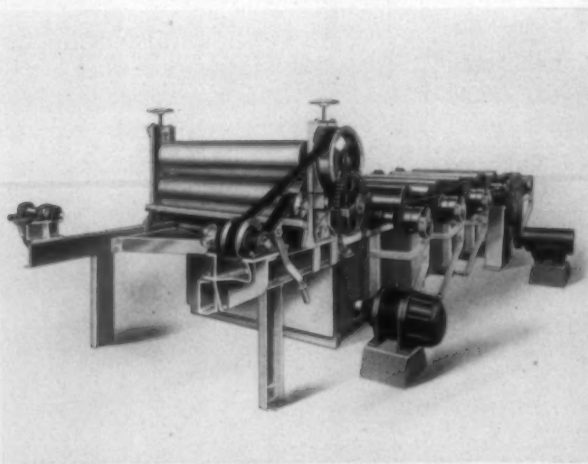
Desizing (padder), 250 gallon mix:

75 to 100 pounds desizing agent.

8 to 12 pounds wetting agent.

Pad at 120-150° F., temperature recommended by desizing compound maker. On heavier weight goods the maxi-

(Continued on Page 40)



Combined padder and jig (Riggs and Lombard) for open width processing.

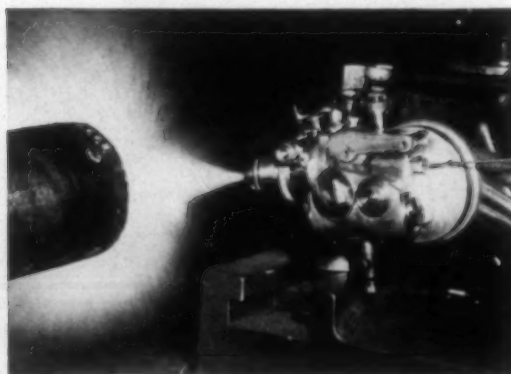


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POUNDS SAVE TONS WITH MOGUL METALLIZING

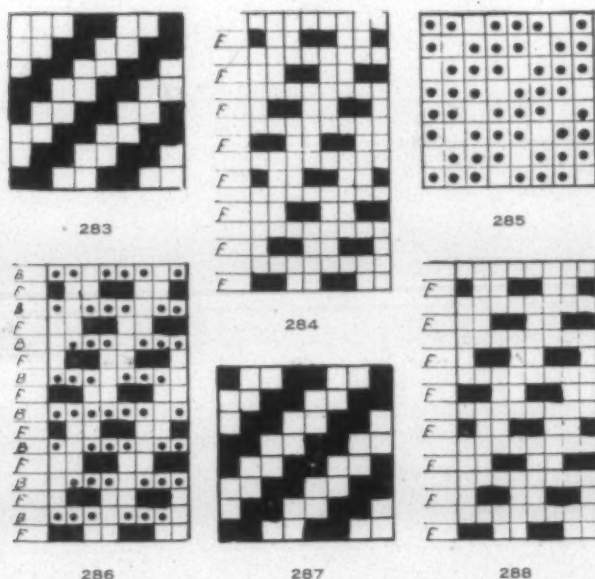
PRACTICAL TEXTILE DESIGNING

By THOMAS NELSON, Dean Emeritus of the Textile School,
North Carolina State College, Raleigh

PART TWENTY-ONE

The designing of filling backed fabrics is explained by Dr. Nelson in this installment of his series. His next subject will be warp backed fabrics.

THE purpose of adding a filling backing to a fabric is to increase the weight and still retain the original appear of the face. This backing simply acts as a lining to the fabric and a low grade of material can be used. This is especially taken advantage of in woolen fabrics. The backing filling is added generally in the proportion of one face pick to alternate with one backing pick, or two face



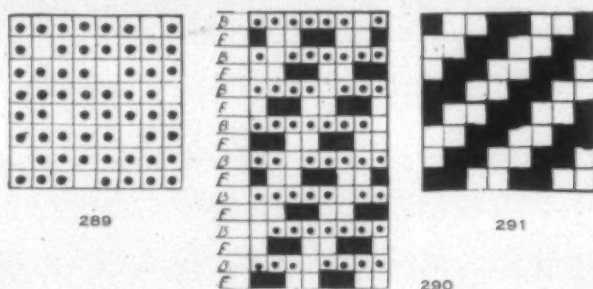
picks to alternate with one backing pick. When using the one and one method the filling used for the backing must not be much thicker or coarser than that used for the face or it will not be completely covered, and thus have a tendency to produce an "open face" appearance of the fabric.

Two special points should be observed in adding a backing to a fabric. First, the backing filling must be added to the face fabric only at points where the face filling will entirely cover up the joining. Second, for the best effect each thread in the pattern must be made to intersect evenly, that is, an equal number of times throughout the pattern.

The following designs will illustrate the principle of backing a fabric having one face pick to alternate with one backing pick. The letters in illustrations represent (F) face pick, and (B) backing pick.

Fig. 283 illustrates the — twill for face weave. Fig. 284 illustrates the face weave arranged on its own picks.

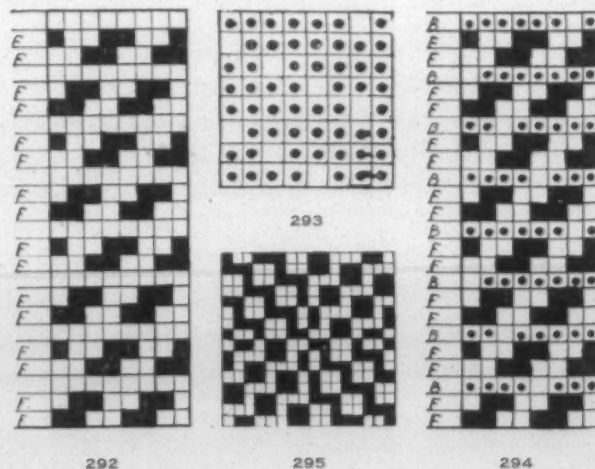
Fig. 285 illustrates the — twill for backing weave. Fig. 286 illustrates both weaves combined which is the complete design. It will be seen that the backing filling will be com-



pletely covered on the face of fabric as the face filling floats both preceding and following the binding of the backing filling to the face of the fabric. A further illustration is given showing backing filling added in sateen order.

Fig. 287 illustrates the — twill for face weave. Fig. 288 illustrates the face weave arranged on its own picks.

Fig. 289 illustrates the — sateen for backing. Fig. 290 illustrates both weaves combined, giving the complete design.



The method of adding a backing filling on the principle of two face picks to alternate with one backing pick is exactly the same as the preceding. The backing in this method (Continued on Page 30)

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MILL NEWS

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.—United States Rubber Co. has re-converted its local mill from the manufacture of duck to tire cord production. Chafer fabric, also used in tires, will continue to be made.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—Fontaine Converting Works, Inc., has been granted permission by the War Labor Board to increase wages of the 160 employees five cents per hour, retroactive to June 30.

DURANT, MISS.—Sanders Industries has purchased a local building and announced plans to open a chenille factory for the manufacture of robes, bedspreads and similar products. The plant will employ 300 women on two eight-hour shifts five days a week.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Inc., has appointed L. P. Muller & Co. sole selling agents for the firm's production of single carded knitting and hard twist yarns. Several years ago the mill was re-built and modernized, with new spinning equipment being utilized to manufacture a high quality knitting yarn now being used almost entirely in war products.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.—Plans have been announced by Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. to convert its recently acquired local plant to the exclusive manufacture of cotton tire cord fabric. Details for the operation are now being drawn up, and the rubber company will take over the mill from Marlboro Cotton Mills after existing contracts for single and plied cotton yarns have been fulfilled. The plant will be operated on three shifts, 48 hours a week for each shift, making it necessary to add to the present force of 380 workers. A small addition is to be erected at one end of the plant for the housing of new machinery.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Safety engineering war training classes designed to protect workers began at the Spartan Mills community house Oct. 25 under the direction of the U. S. Department of Labor and Clemson College. The 16-week course is being conducted three hours per night, two nights each week, and is intended for key supervisory personnel.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The War Labor Board has denied a request by Statesville Cotton Mills Co. for an attendance bonus plan whereby workers would receive extra compensation for perfect attendance during a 40-hour week. The board contended that the plan would offer no real solution to an absentee problem.

MACON, GA.—William D. Anderson, current chairman of the board, has resumed the presidency of Bibb Mfg. Co. following action of the firm's stockholders in electing him to succeed Scott Russell. Charles C. Hertwig, who has been treasurer and comptroller, was named vice-president, and James H. Porter was chosen vice-chairman of the board. Reporting on the past year's activities, Mr. Anderson told the stockholders that the company's mills had produced 118,000,000 pounds of finished goods valued at \$54,000,000, which he believed to be the largest amount of cotton textiles turned out by any corporation in the country. Dividends will be paid in December and January.

LENOIR, N. C.—Lease of the Lenoir Cotton Mill property by Blue Bell, Inc., of Greensboro, N. C., for three and one-half years beginning Dec. 1 has been announced. The new plant will employ approximately 500 persons, and products will be manufactured exclusively for the armed services. Post-war plans contemplate conversion to civilian work clothing.

Southern Textile Association to Hold Meeting Dec. 11

The Southern Textile Association, as a result of a decision by the organization's board of governors, will hold a meeting of regular and associate members Dec. 11 at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C. This will be the first general session conducted since June 13, 1942, when the association met at Charlotte.

The convention will open with a morning session at 10 a. m., at which three speakers, now being contacted, will deal with textile education, personnel relations and Government-sponsored industry training. These addresses will be followed by a short business meeting for the purpose of hearing reports and electing officers. Current officers of the association are T. C. Pegram of Cooleemee, N. C., president; J. C. Cobb of Tuckahoe, S. C., vice-president; Marshall Dilling of Gastonia, N. C., executive secretary; James T.

McAden of Charlotte, N. C., secretary-treasurer; and M. Weldon Rogers of Charlotte, chairman of the board.

A luncheon meeting will begin at 12:30, with an outstanding speaker making the feature address on national affairs in relation to the textile industry. Present plans are to have the associate members division arrange various forms of entertainment during the luncheon.

The association's board of governors had previously voted to defer general meetings because of travel difficulties. It was decided, however, at an executive session in Charlotte Oct. 30, that a convention this year would be very timely. Charlotte was chosen as the meeting site because of its proximity to the majority of members, who are operating executives of textile mills throughout the Carolinas and Virginia.

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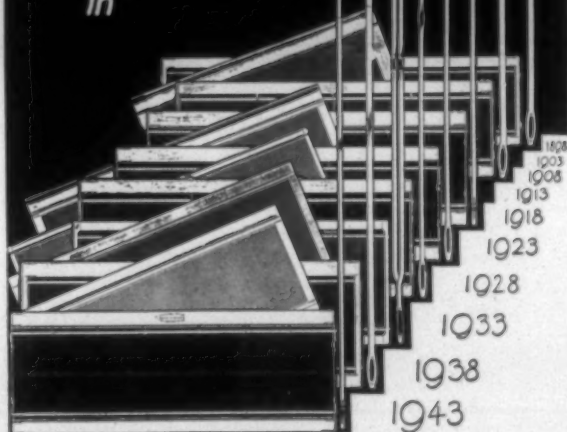
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PERSONAL NEWS

W. L. Balthis, prominent textile executive, has been appointed industrial chairman of the United War Fund drive in Gastonia, N. C.

W. A. Ruffin, formerly assistant superintendent of Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala., is now superintendent of Bama Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

W. C. Cheek, formerly with Vomoco Mills Co., Franklinville, N. C., is now overseer of weaving on the third shift at Angle Silk Mills, Rocky Mount, Va.

Mrs. Gertrude F. Clinton, formerly North Carolina director for the United States Employment Service, has accepted a position in the personnel relations department of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.'s plant at Gastonia, N. C.

W. S. Patton has been promoted from second hand to general overseer of spinning, winding and warp preparation at Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C. He succeeds George W. Ray, resigned.

W. B. Rhyne, secretary and assistant treasurer of Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C., has established a \$15,000 fund for an infirmary at Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, N. C., in memory of his son, W. B. Rhyne, Jr., who died early this year.

Lieut. Marchant Cottingham, formerly superintendent of Inman (S. C.) Mills, was one of two American soldiers featured in a full-page illustration in a recent issue of *Life Magazine* depicting the Allied invasion and conquest of Sicily.

Frank D. Lockman, Sr., formerly of Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C., has succeeded the late E. A. Hill as superintendent of Clinton Cotton Mills and Lydia Cotton Mills at Clinton, S. C. M. Sanders has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the mills, and Roy Holtzclaw is now overseer of spinning.

Mrs. Mattie McCarley was the first employee of Gastonia (N. C.) Weaving Co. to retire under the Federal old age retirement plan. She began work as a fabric inspector when the plant was established 15 years ago.

Dr. Samuel E. Elmore, Jr., son of the president and treasurer of the Elmore Corp., Spindale, N. C., was reported recently to be stationed with the armed forces in the Solomon Islands area.

Dr. Austin G. Edison, identified with the design and operation of Du Pont nylon plants from the beginning of this development, has been appointed technical manager in the company's nylon research section, succeeding Dr. Louis L. Larson. He helped design the Martinsville, Va., plant and was technical superintendent there prior to assuming his present position. Dr. John C. Siemann has succeeded him at Martinsville.

Francis J. Curtis has been elected a vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Co. He will be in charge of research and sales development.

Professor Gaston Gage of Clemson College, S. C., is reported to be improving after receiving injuries last month when he fell into an unused well while hunting.

Word has been received that Warren R. Williams, Jr., son of the president of Father George Mills, Sanford, N. C., is now a lieutenant-colonel with the U. S. Army in the Italian area. His promotion came at the age of 26.

William P. Crawley, formerly a textile engineer for Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, before beginning service with the Army Quartermaster Corps early last year, has been promoted to captain at Camp Rucker, Ala. He was graduated in textiles at North Carolina State College in 1941.

John Powell, formerly assistant to the production manager at the Marshall Field & Co. manufacturing division, Spray, N. C., has been appointed chief of the new domestic unit of the cotton branch, textile, clothing and leather division of the War Production Board. The new unit will handle cotton products such as blankets, sheets, spreads, towels and diapers.

R. Thomas Smith, who for some years has been superintendent of Arnall Mills, Sargent, Ga., is now representing A. B. Carter, Inc., of Gastonia, N. C. He will call on mills in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and part of Tennessee, handling Boyce weavers knotters for Mill Devices Co. and ring travelers for Carter Traveler Co.

Royal C. Murray has resigned his position with the British Ministry of Supply at Washington, D. C., to become chief of the textile section of the newly set-up Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. He will have supervision over all rayon, cotton and woolen piece goods used in this work.

Jesse W. Stribling has been named editor of *Cotton* and will assume his new duties Jan. 1. He succeeds Robert W. Philip, who on that date will become president and executive director of Callaway Institute, Inc., LaGrange, Ga. Mr. Stribling is a native of Seneca, S. C., and a graduate of Clemson College. His experience in the textile industry includes work with Judson Mills and Duncan Mills at Greenville, S. C., and Art Cloth Mills at Lowell, N. C. Since 1925 he has been a field engineer for Universal Winding Co., with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. John C. Fonville, for six years a member of the magazine's editorial staff, is now on leave, having entered military service in March, 1942. He is now serving as a captain in the Army Air Corps in England, and will return to his former position after the war.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Meeting of Southern Textile Assn.

The board of governors of the Southern Textile Association has decided that the annual meeting for 1943, which was postponed last June, shall be held at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, Dec. 11th.

The association's directors took note of the fact that meetings of other organizations have been exceptionally well attended, in spite of the gasoline shortage and travel difficulties, and considered the work of the Southern Textile Association of enough importance to justify holding a meeting and electing officers.

We feel that the directors of the Southern Textile Association have acted wisely in deciding to hold the meeting, and predict that the attendance will be very good.

The program, as temporarily outlined, will most certainly be worthwhile. Plans call for a morning session during which three addresses will be heard, one dealing with textile education, one with personnel relations and the other with job instruction. Following this part of the program, officers will be elected to serve until the next general meeting. The luncheon session will feature various forms of entertainment which should be very welcome during these current days of concern and hard work for all, as well as an address by an outstanding speaker.

The meeting will give textile mill operating officials and their business associates a chance to see their fellows, swap tales of woe, receive some valuable information, laugh and relax.

Federal Appropriation for Education

An examination of the records of the principal sponsors for the Federal school bill, which was killed on October 20th by a 53 to 26 vote of the U. S. Senate, leads us to believe that financial assistance for education was a secondary consideration and that the sponsors were primarily interested in Federal control over education.

The plan was to get the bill, which provided \$300,000,000 per year in Federal grants for public education, passed and then withhold appropriations from those schools which did not teach the doctrines laid down by a group of educators located at Washington, D. C., or which appeared to discriminate "against race or color," or in other words did not permit negro children to attend school with white children.

Unfortunately for the proponents but fortunately for the people of the United States, Senator Langer of North Dakota offered an amendment which prohibited discrimination in the benefits and appropriations authorized under the bill "or in state funds supplemented thereby" on account of "race, creed or color," and it was adopted by a 40 to 37 vote. This turned Southern senators against the measure.

There was no need of the amendment, as had the bill been enacted the proponents would have contended that separate schools for whites and negroes were not permitted and that those schools which denied admission to negroes could not receive any of the funds. The United States Supreme Court as now constituted would have sustained that contention.

While many of the proponents of the measure looked forward to it as a means of extending social equality between negroes and whites by forcing Southern schools to admit negroes, the strongest group was made up of persons primarily interested in establishing at Washington, D. C., a bureau which could use the power of the money it was authorized to expend to dictate what should or should not be taught in our public schools.

With that power they would be able to control and shape the education of the children of this nation.

They no doubt agree with the Bismarck of Germany when, many years ago, he said:

That which you would have in the life of a nation first put in the schools of that nation.

The bill, which upon its face was to give Federal financial assistance to public schools, was in reality and purpose a bill to give a Washington bureau control over the education of the children of this nation.

Senator Langer may have been sincere when he offered his amendment, but he threw the light of truth upon one purpose of the measure and caused Southern senators to turn against it.

Textile Foundations

So many textile research organizations and textile foundations have recently been established that much confusion has resulted.

The following is the picture as we see same:

The Textile Foundation.

The organization was established some years ago with funds derived from the sale of German dyestuff patents during World War I. It is located in the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., with E. T. Pickard its principal officer.

It has for years provided funds for scholarships and fellowships for persons who agreed to devote their time to specified textile research. It contributed \$5,000 per year for several years to the support of a practical textile research program under the auspices of the Southern Textile Association and the Arkwrights and has also regularly made substantial contributions toward research conducted by the Textile Research Institute, Inc., of New York.

Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture.

This is a laboratory located at New Orleans, La., which is devoted to study and research of all farm products with one department devoted to cotton research, including carding, spinning and weaving. The laboratory and its operation is financed with Government funds. Unfortunately it was located some distance from the textile manufacturing centers and it has had few contacts with cotton mills. Because of its unfortunate location it has never accomplished very much of value to cotton mills.

Textile Research Institute, Inc., of New York and Washington.

This group carries on an extensive program of textile research and regularly issues a magazine, *Textile Research*, which gives reports upon its work. Fessenden S. Blanchard is president and executive secretary and Douglas G. Woolf recently resigned as editor of *Textile World* to join the organization.

Institute of Textile Technology.

This organization was formed by Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., of LaGrange, Ga., and a small group of textile manufacturers. Certain manufacturing companies have agreed to contribute 10 cents per spindle per year over a period of years and we have been informed that there will be an annual income in excess of \$300,000. Ward Delaney, who was for a number of years connected with the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wis., has been employed as executive director. Its research will be devoted to products produced on cotton type spindles.

Callaway Institute, Inc.

This was a department of Callaway Mills but has been now incorporated as a non-profit organization.

Robert W. Philip has resigned as editor of *Cotton* to become president and will devote his entire time to the work of the organization. Its services will be available to any mill or element in the textile industry upon a contract basis but all fees received will be used for research work, as it is a non-profit organization.

North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc.

This organization was incorporated in December, 1942, by W. J. Carter, J. Spencer Love, David Clark and others for the purpose of providing better and broader education for the young men who attend the textile school at North Carolina State College. Plans are to obtain the best instructors available by supplementing salaries now paid at the textile school and to add additional men to the faculty. Up to the present time donations amounting to \$412,000 have been received, and the organizers are now making a drive to attain their goal of \$600,000.

With their financial assistance Malcolm E. Campbell has been employed as dean of the textile school. G. H. Dunlap has been employed to conduct practical research in textile mills. They are now searching for a competent man to conduct practical research in knitting mills.

They expect to expend both principal and interest over a period of 15 years, which will make available about \$40,000 per year.

The Textile Education Foundation.

This organization was formed in Georgia by Fuller E. Callaway, Harrison Hightower and others, and because Georgia mills have been very liberal and contributed upon the basis of 20 cents per spindle, a fund of over \$500,000 has been raised. We understand that the primary interest will be in better and broader education at the textile school of Georgia Tech and that a program of practical research will also be financed.

J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation.

This organization was recently incorporated as a non-profit organization by textile manufacturers of South Carolina and was named in honor of J. E. Sirrine, who has for many years been the leading mill engineer of the South and an influential factor in the textile industry of his state.

They have asked for contributions of 1 per cent of 1942 and 1943 profits and expect to raise \$1,000,000. There has been no definite announcement of their plans other than that they will use only the income from their investments, but it is reported that they are more inclined toward technical research and that they have not made specific plans to broaden and develop textile education at Clemson College.

We believe that the above gives an accurate picture of recent development in the field of textile education and textile research.

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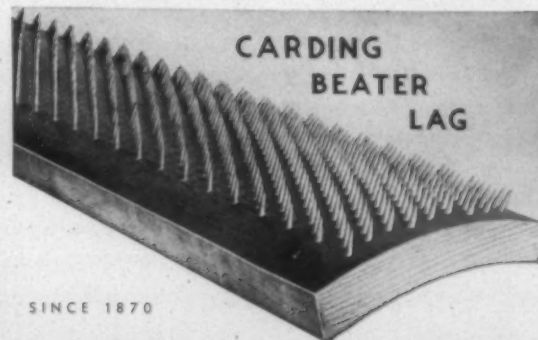
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MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

What Makes An Electric Motor Run?

By R. H. ROGERS

Industrial Engineering Division, General Electric Co.

Many persons connected with textile mills have to deal with electric motors every day. The editors believe that many operatives will benefit from a better understanding of motors which may result from studying this simple and concise explanation of the subject.

AN electric motor consists of two members, one that is stationary and one that can revolve. Each has electric conductors in or around parts made of thin steel laminations, together with such supports and fastenings as are necessary to make them usable.

When electric energy is supplied to the conductors, the member that is free to turn revolves and delivers mechanical power through a belt, chain, gear, or coupling to the driven machine.

Fundamental Principle

If a magnet that is free to turn is brought near a fixed magnet, the free magnet will turn to line itself up with the fixed one with its north and south ends opposite the south and north ends of the fixed magnet. This is a fundamental principle of magnetism—*unlike poles attract; like poles repel*.

When the free magnet turned, it did so vigorously, twisting the suspending thread. *It did mechanical work.*

Suppose one bar of iron is laid across another and a magnetized needle is suspended by a thread over the crossing point. Since the iron pieces are not magnetized, the suspended magnet can point in any direction.

Now, if by some means, the bars are magnetized and demagnetized so that given poles appear in rotation, the free magnet turns to follow the successive locations of north and south poles. The free magnet is thus made to revolve continuously and we have a miniature motor.

Electromagnets

We have means for rapidly magnetizing and demagnetizing iron and reversing its north-south characteristics. A coil of wire around iron will make a magnet of it when electric current is passed through the wire. If the iron is of the proper kind it will lose its magnetism almost in-

stantly when the current is shut off. If the current is started again in the reverse direction the iron will be magnetized with N-S where S-N was before. The polarity is said to be reversed.

This is an electromagnet—much stronger than a permanent magnet and subject to control, i.e., *on-off reverse* with great rapidity.

Push and Pull

To go back to the motor—both the stationary member and the revolving member are largely electromagnets since the windings, through which electric currents flow, are wound around sections of iron. These sections of one member will be made alive-dead-alive again with polarity reversed in a regularly repeated cycle. The sections of the other member will stay alive with polarity unchanged.

The reaction—push-pull—between magnets makes it possible to hold either member still and to let the other member revolve. The effort that makes a motor shaft revolve one way is trying equally hard to revolve the stationary part the other way. Whichever member is free to turn will turn.

Motors are built with the constant polarity member (i.e., magnetized needle, in the example) either rotating or standing still and conversely with the reversing polarity member standing still or rotating. Circumstances of design determine which may it will be.

The poles on the rotating member are kicked along by the poles just behind and pulled along by the poles just ahead. As soon as a pole comes abreast of the pole that is pulling it, polarity changes and a new set of kicks and pulls are established. The sum total of all the kicks and pulls on all the poles of the rotating member is the turning effort or torque of the motor.

How Poles Are Reversed

There are strategic times at which to reverse polarities in each revolution. Reversals are effected with time precision in one of two ways. With alternating current, the alternations themselves reverse the polarity of a magnet with each reversal of current flow. The current and hence the poles in one member reverse 120 times per second when the elec-

tric system has a frequency of 60 cycles per second.

In direct-current motors the reversals are caused by the revolving member itself through something like sequence valving action of the commutator and brushes.

By the time a pole on the rotating member has reached the point of greatest attraction, its polarity is changed because its commutator bars (terminals of the coils) have passed to brushes of opposite sign. That is, the bars that were in contact with plus and minus brushes are now in contact with minus and plus brushes and current through the magnetizing coil is reversed.

Note, with direct current, one power line is plus and the other minus all the time, while with alternating current the lines change through plus-and-minus to minus-and-plus with great rapidity.

To recapitulate then, we may say that a motor runs because poles of one polarity are chasing after poles of the opposite polarity and are being pushed along by poles of the same polarity. But, will-of-the-wisp like, the moving poles never get to the attracting poles because that desirable point is always just ahead, because of the timely reversals of current in alternating-current motors, or the equally timely action of the commutator in direct-current motors.

Southern Textile Plants Collect Five More "E" Awards

The Army-Navy "E" award for outstanding accomplishment in the production of materials needed for the war effort was presented Oct. 13 to the employees of the Front Royal, Va., plant of American Viscose Corp., rayon produc-



In the photograph above are shown, left to right: Lieut.-Col. Hayward K. Kelley, chief of the ammunition branch, Philadelphia Ordnance District; Lieut.-Comdr. James L. Truslow, naval bureau of supplies and accounts, Washington, D. C.; Frank Nesbitt, chief employee representative, and Gerald S. Tompkins, manager of the Front Royal Plant of American Viscose.

ers. This is the second "E" award to be made to a rayon plant, the first having been presented in July to the American Viscose Corp.'s plant at Marcus Hook, Pa.

The Hon. Aubrey G. Weaver of Front Royal, member of the Virginia State Senate, was master of ceremonies and made the address of welcome. Lieut.-Col. Hayward K. Kelley, chief of the ammunition branch, Philadelphia Ordnance District, officiated for the Army and made the presen-

tation of the "E" flag, which was accepted by Gerald S. Tompkins, plant manager. Lieut.-Comdr. James L. Truslow, U. S. N. R., of the bureau of supplies and accounts, Washington, D. C., represented the Navy and gave the "E" award pins to the employee representatives on the platform. These were Frank Nesbitt, principal representative, who made the address of acceptance on behalf of all employees, Claude W. Beckner, Gertrude C. Berryman, Robert L. Hickerson, A. G. McVay and Albert L. Sorrels.

Palmetto (Ga.) Cotton Mills, Inc., received its "E" pennant during ceremonies Oct. 20 at which Col. James C. Longino of the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot was principal speaker. Lieut. (j.g.) W. W. White represented the Navy, and distributed individual "E" pins to the mill employees. Harry Atherton of Boston, Mass., president of the mill, accepted the flag on behalf of the company and its workers.

Others taking part in the ceremonies included Miss Mildred Eller, employee representative, who accepted the "E" pins; Garland Harcourt, male employee with longest continuous service record; Miss Elvie Harcourt, female employee with the longest continuous service record, and Miss Cora Dennis and Miss Viola Long, employees with the next longest service records.

Two more award ceremonies took place Oct. 21 when the Milstead and Manchester, Ga., divisions of Callaway Mills were honored by service officials. Lieut.-Col. Arthur H. Rogow, special assistant to the commanding general at the Jeffersonville Depot, presented "E" flags to both divisions. Lieut.-Comdr. H. H. Heine of Atlanta, Ga., presented "E" pins. Charles E. Rich, superintendent of the Milstead plant, accepted the pennant for that division, and Ernest O. DeFore, superintendent, spoke for Manchester.

Most recent "E" presentation to a Southern textile mill was made Oct. 27 in honoring Columbia (S. C.) Mills Co., an affiliate of Mt. Vernon Woodberry Mills of Baltimore, Md. Governor Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina was master of ceremonies, and the award was made by Lieut.-Col. Thomas D. Lewis of Jeffersonville. J. E. Harris, vice-president of Mt. Vernon Woodberry, received the award. Distribution of "E" pins was handled by Lieut. W. C. Boyd, U. S. Navy.

One of the textile industry's suppliers, Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., at Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been authorized to add a white star to its "E" flag, according to a recent announcement of the War Department.

Practical Textile Designing

(Continued from Page 20)

cannot be as satisfactorily bound to the face fabric as in the

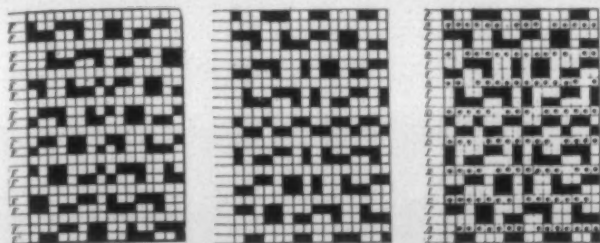
one and one method. Fig. 291 illustrates the — twill for

face weave. Fig. 292 illustrates this weave arranged on its own picks.

It will be seen that only on the odd number of threads can the backing be added without showing through on the face. This will have a tendency to cause an imperfect fabric unless two warps are used. Fig. 293 illustrates the backing weave. Fig. 294 illustrates the complete design.

In backing a fancy weave the binding points have to be arranged according to the pattern, observing the rule that the face filling must cover the backing filling at binding

points. These binding points do not occur regularly, that is, they are not arranged in any regular order unless the pattern will admit of a regular order. The rules given will, however, hold good for backing fancy weaves, as each



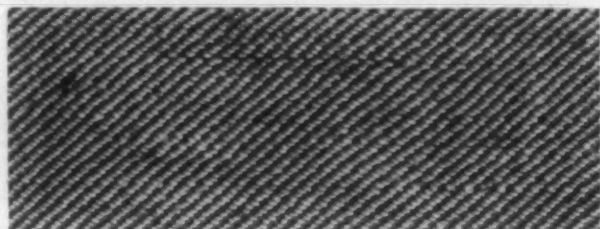
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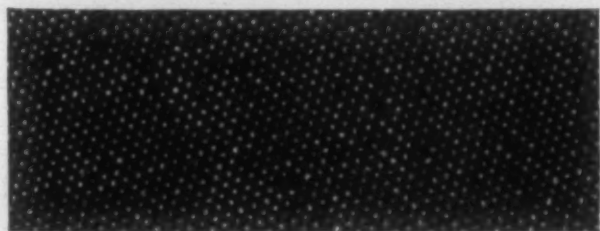
thread must be intersected an even number of times with the filling in each pattern otherwise an imperfect pattern will result.

Fig. 295 illustrates a check pattern composed of twill and basket. Fig. 296 illustrates this weave on its own picks, beginning with the first two picks. Upon examination of this design it will be noticed that on every eight threads and eight picks there is a perfect locking, so that in any pattern where this occurs the two picks that lock each other must be taken together; otherwise an imperfect fabric will be the result. Fig. 297 illustrates the face weave in the correct layout. Fig. 298 illustrates the complete design.



299-A

Fig. 299-A illustrates the face of a heavy cotton coating fabric. Fig. 299-B illustrates the back of the fabric. Two-



299-B

ply yarns are used both in warp and filling. The face of the fabric is made with a ——— twill, the back of the fabric with an eight-harness sateen. The picks are arranged one face, red filling; one back, green filling; and white warp.

America's Russian allies are using an inflated cotton duck tent, of double thickness for insulation, with a vinyl resin coating on the inside of each thickness, thus making it excellent for cold climates. Made in America, the tents are supplied through Lend-Lease.

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Cotton Goods Market

NEW YORK.—Cotton gray goods for future civilian supply are causing much anxiety in the market, and many feel that unless moves are made to insure such distribution the situation will come to a point where drastic action will become necessary.

Heavy orders by the Government and priority holders are draining the market, it is often asserted. Added to this is the liquidation in inventories that has been taking place in selling quarters, wholesalers' holdings, retail stocks and other distributing agencies, with the result that there is no replacement to make up for this depletion in reserve. Holiday sales will cut further into the amounts of goods now in retailers' hands, it is held in several places, and when the time comes for consumers to obtain their necessities for everyday living later on, the pinch will be greatly felt.

Hopes in a number of cotton gray goods quarters are currently being placed on the possibility of the Government adopting an over-all program of allocations—with definite amounts of different types of cloth set aside for specific purposes. Under such a program mills would have to assign percentages of their output for military uses, priority rated orders, export and civilian needs it is explained in a general fashion. Already discussions have been held with Washington authorities on the adoption of such a system, and many are optimistic over the operations of such a plan, and feel it would remove many of the headaches they are now undergoing.

Pressure by the War Production Board on mills to accept priority rated contracts will result in general cancellation of small orders already booked for the next few months, it was stated recently in the Worth Street market. This will mean a keen disappointment to jobbers and small distributors all over the country, who have been patiently awaiting these goods, it was indicated. These small houses will be unable to understand how orders which have been accepted are suddenly revoked, it has been explained, yet WPB officials insist that these orders be superseded without regard to the effect on the civilian supply, it is added. Despite all the comment about Government agencies coming to the rescue of the small business man and consumer in the matter of providing more goods, not much has been done to date.

Trading in cotton gray goods was a lackadaisical affair during the past few weeks, with only isolated sales consummated at intervals. The movement is generally believed to have reached nearly the lowest point for any period in past history. Inquiry, however, is still at the peak, both on rated and unrated orders. The supply of cloth has never been so tight as it is at present.

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Cotton Yarns Market

PHILADELPHIA.—Recent reports circulating in the market indicate that cotton yarn mills are making every effort to re-establish themselves with civilian customers as quickly as possible, although at the present the plants are heavily obligated for deliveries on Government contracts. It has been the tendency for some months for spinners to keep in direct contact with civilian outlets in order to partially cancel loss attributed to profitless price ceilings, but other moves indicate that future emphasis will be put on improving yarn quality and giving better service to customers.

The appeal made on behalf of underwear manufacturers for prompt Government action to protect the manpower requirements of the industry is considered as timely and forceful. Some are hoping whatever action is taken will be extended to include the spinners.

The sale yarn production gain of 1942, over the previous year, was based largely on the use of marginal machinery and extra-hours operations by a still adequate personnel. Then the price ceilings began to pinch, and spinners had to give up their extra-hours operations, because they no longer could afford overtime wages. More recently personnel has dropped off continuously in numbers and efficiency, and marginal machinery in many cases has become no longer worth operating.

For a long time Washington authorities, when confronted with this condition, have tried to convince the mill men that the manpower shortage would be eliminated, or its effects would be reduced by "new policies" they said would soon be introduced. Instead, the cotton mills and related lines have continued to lose personnel, and the production and cotton consumption statistics show the results.

Compared with a year ago, combed sale cotton yarn production for Government orders has fallen off about one-third in the two-ply counts and about one-sixth in the singles, for October, exclusive of mercerized yarns. This condition is reported here to have led to representations by procurement officers to the effect that yarn shortage has again become an obstacle and that it is now up to WPB.

Yarn spinners and distributors, as noted, urged many months ago that the various Washington agencies should get together, as the WPB, the OPA, the WMC and the OES, each has jurisdiction over some part of the spinners' operations and industry representatives have told their story to each of these agencies without getting any results. It is through WPB that the Army and Navy in the past have moved to obtain adjustments deemed necessary in the regulations put forth by the other agencies.

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American, 42 years old, married and desirous of location in the South. Over 20 years' practical experience in some of the better New England mills. Have been overseer, cotton classifier, production manager and superintendent. Good manager and progressive. A-1 references. Address "Box 17," c/o Textile Bulletin.

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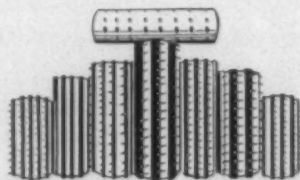
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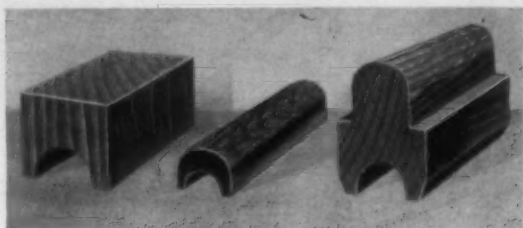
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Murchison Cites Immediate Problems Facing Cotton Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 12)

one objective: to assure an adequate supply of the items needed. It is not concerned either with the question of costs or price. It therefore imposes upon many mills of necessity production schedules which are out of character with the mills' experience and equipment.

An Unfortunate Separation

It is extremely unfortunate that in our national policy we have chosen to separate the powers of production control and the powers of price control. Such a separation does not make sense and its disadvantages cannot be overcome through the remote control exercised by the Office of War Mobilization.

Although at the moment we are fully engrossed in the activities of war production, time must be taken to anticipate the problems of the future. Sooner or later victory will be won. If it comes suddenly on all fronts, we will be confronted with the immediate task of reconverting 50 per cent or more of the economic activity of the nation from the business of war to the functions of peace. The re-tooling of industry, the re-shaping of production programs, the re-development of markets, the shifting of millions of employees into new occupations, the re-settlement of other millions in distant territorial areas—all constitute a task which may prove to be of greater magnitude than any that the nation has heretofore attempted. To avoid chaos, this enormous reconversion must be planned in advance and machinery for its execution must be pre-established.

From the standpoint of our industry, the most important element in this reconversion is the orderly termination of Government contracts and the prompt settlement of Government obligation to the contractors. For more than a year industry representatives have been busily engaged with appropriate Government officials on a program of contract termination and settlement which would be prompt, efficient and protect the interests of sub-contractors as well as prime contractors.

In principle there has been no disagreement with the Government agencies involved. On the contrary, they recognize fully the importance of the objective and are equally desirous with us that it be reached. But unfortunately there have been differences of opinion among the Government officials themselves from the viewpoint of method and these

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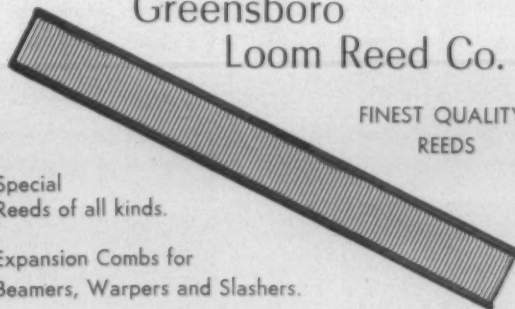
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differences of opinion have prevented the completion of any comprehensive and co-ordinated plan.

Another problem of transition which may prove to be highly important is the disposal of Government surpluses after the war. If the war ends gradually on the several fronts final Government surpluses of consumable goods may not be excessively large. In fact, they may constitute the salvation of our program of foreign relief and rehabilitation. But in any event, great care must be taken that domestic markets be undisturbed by an avalanche of surplus commodities when industry is seeking to find its peacetime bearings.

Our program, yet to be formulated, of foreign relief and rehabilitation to aid the recovery of a bleeding and famished world, is in itself an end of the first magnitude. It needs no justification beyond the common considerations of humanity. If carried out with due regard to the capacity of our own economic system, in terms both of production and financing, it will strengthen greatly our internal stability. The cotton textile industry, now hard put to it to supply the demand for its products even when producing at the rate of ten and three-quarter million bales a year, will undoubtedly welcome a large outward flow of goods immediately after the war. This will allow us valuable time for post-war readjustment and permit the continuance of large-scale employment when it will be most needed from the standpoint of our economic stability.

Closely related to exports for Lend-Lease and relief purposes will be those carried on through private channels. It can be taken for granted that virtually the entire populations of the Pacific area as well as continental Europe will be completely denuded of textiles when the war is over. They will still possess much basic buying power but this buying power will have to be vitalized by the action of their respective governments in conjunction with ours. Monetary systems and foreign exchange rates will have to be stabilized. Machinery of international payments will need to be re-built. In addition, Government aid to individual exporters and importers will no doubt have to be forthcoming, either in the form of loans or credit guarantees. Certainly everything possible must be done to restore with utmost speed the devices which are essential to the prosecution of private international trade.

Equally important to us will be the formulation of a sound raw cotton policy. This is a subject of joint conferences already in progress among the various branches of the cotton trade. Its solution is not made easier by the rapid progress which science is making in the development of synthetic fibers. To this our only answer must be equivalent scientific progress in the advancement of cotton. Research on a bigger scale than heretofore known is consequently the order of the day. Phenomenal discoveries may be made which would have the effect of making any current prediction seem foolish. In the long run, science working within the framework of economic law will determine the victor in the battle of the fibers, if there is to be a victor. On the other hand, it may create a situation in which all fibers will co-operate in a common program of textile production. It is conceivable that the idea of competition will give way to the idea of co-ordination and that all working together may produce a result from which all would be the gainers. In any event, the time is rapidly approaching when we must all be objective and realistic in a setting of new world circumstances.

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American Initiative and Enterprise

(Continued from Page 14)

into America the industrial revolution whose development practically spans our entire history as a free nation.

We must bear in mind that industry will prosper only so long as it fulfills a specified need of the people to their best advantage. Who runs American enterprise? It is run by the ultimate consumers. They spend their money where they think they will get the best value or service. It is *all* the people who run private enterprise in America.

Those of us who produce cotton as agriculturists, and those of us who consume cotton as industrialists, have a common cause in fulfilling that need of the people, and we have been realizing evermore clearly during recent years this fundamental fact. I consider it an immense advance in our national economy when these two large groups joined together in working out their common problem through the medium of a joint committee of the National Cotton Council and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. Together we can work out many of the problems of research and promotion which are important to both groups.

Under present war conditions, there are very few mills that are having any difficulty in disposing of anything they are able to manufacture, although the cotton farmers aren't quite so well situated on account of the curtailment of foreign markets. After the war, however, the situation will change very materially, and we will be faced with the competition of foreign cotton, foreign goods, as well as of other fibers such as rayon, jute and paper from at home and abroad. To hold our markets we will certainly have to take full advantage of research and promotion programs all through the field. We will have to develop better types of cotton, and more useful, or more attractive kinds of fabrics. A great deal of this work can be done on an industry-wide basis, although it should be supplemented by intensive development and promotion by individual companies on the separate items making up the company products.

We will also undoubtedly face other very serious threats to our prosperity, some of which will be entirely beyond our own power to control. We do not know what the policy of our Government will be regarding either exports or imports, tariffs, Lend-Lease activities, or efforts to rehabilitate foreign countries at the possible expense of our

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own. Nor do we know whether our industry might wind up on the disadvantageous end of an expanded policy of reciprocal trade agreements.

Neither the cotton growing industry nor the cotton manufacturing industry is in a position to tell our Government what it ought to do about all these matters, but I think I can say that the cotton textile industry will always support any program to pay the maximum price for cotton consistent with the competitive marketing of cotton products. The cotton textile industry has already, on more than one occasion, publicly taken that stand, and it assuredly will continue to do so.

Legislative Program Musts

Facing all of these uncertainties, and with the picture so complicated by the political outlook, we can hardly lay down even a recommendation for post-war operations at this, but I think we can say that any legislative program designed to increase the cotton growers' income must recognize the following general principles:

1. American cotton, whether in the bale or in the form of cloth, can move into the markets of the world only at a competitive price.
2. An uneconomic domestic price, supported by high commodity loans, makes American cotton less competitive with domestic synthetic fibers and substitutes.
3. The American grower must make every effort to improve the quality of his fiber and to reduce his per unit cost of production.
4. If the Government deems it necessary to subsidize the export of cotton, exports of manufactured cotton products must also be subsidized, and reasonable protection against imports furnished.
5. If it is the judgment of the Congress that the grower is entitled to an income higher than that offered by the market, the additional income should come from general treasury funds obtained from general tax sources, and not from an artificially fixed price or from a processing tax.

The principles outlined here do not offer a simple or immediate solution to the cotton problem. But there are no short cuts to its solution. The present status of the cotton industry is the result of 14 years of emergency plans that have failed to recognize the fundamentals of the problem. Up to the present, acreage restrictions, commodity loans, export subsidies and benefit payments have all been directed toward the farmers' immediate relief, while the welfare of cotton as an object of commerce and a commodity of consumption has been left to shift for itself. The time has arrived to recognize that if the cotton grower is to be saved as a farmer, cotton must be preserved as a commodity.

King Cotton may never regain the throne from which he and sundry fellow-kings were toppled many years ago by the on-rushing tide of democracy, but I do believe that by vigorous and co-operative effort on our part, accompanied by intelligently helpful legislation, he may be again restored to his proper important place in our national economy.

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Military Fabrics Possessing Potential Value for Civilian Uses

(Continued from Page 18)

mum amounts of agents and highest temperatures are best to use.

If the goods under process are constructed of highly twisted yarns it is best to allow the padded goods to stand two hours for thorough solubilization of the sizing before boiling off, otherwise enter the goods directly into the boil-off bath which may be prepared as follows:

Boil-off—100-gallon jig—

1.5 lbs. trisodium phosphate, soda ash or tetrasodium pyrophosphate.

0.5 lbs. wetting agent, or use

0.6 lbs. caustic soda.

0.5 lbs. wetting agent.

Boil off at 200° F. for four ends, drop bath, rinse hot one end and batch onto roll ready for drying on dry cans and framing ready for dyeing.

Vat Dyeing—Pad-Jig—

Pigment padding mix—150-gallon mix (for heavier goods, this should be sufficient for four 1,000-yard rolls).

Paste up vat color pastes thoroughly in drug room, using hot water, straining into mixing tank on paddler; adding one to three pounds of wetting agent possessing good dispersing and penetration without excessive foaming on padding at 140 to 180° F. Use no alkalis in pad mix, as they tend to make vat color pastes break up colloidal dispersion and form larger aggregation. If pad mix, when run at 75 to 100 yards per minute, tends to foam excessively, add up to two quarts of some defoaming agent such as steam distilled pine oil. Pad all four rolls and line up on jigs ready for dyeing in reduction bath. On light shades do not use any pad liquor as booster in jig bath, but on the heavier shades it is best to use the remaining liquor left in pad mix so as to insure uniform shades on the four rolls as well as from lot to lot.

The speed of jigging operation should be 75 to 100 yards per minute. The remaining pad liquor is split into four equal portions, adding one-half of this portion to each

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jig as booster. Jig bath is usually 60 gallons. Stir thoroughly. Chemical additions for first six ends (add in order listed):

First end—5 lbs. caustic soda flakes, 5 lbs. hydrosulfite, 5 lbs. wetting agent (alkali resistant). Add in with stirring and allow to stand 15 minutes at recommended reduction temperature before starting up jig.

Second end—5 lbs. caustic soda flakes, 5 lbs. hydrosulfite, 1 lb. wetting agent.

Third end—2.5 lbs. caustic flakes, 2.5 lbs. hydrosulfite.

Fourth end—2 lbs. caustic flakes, 2 lbs. hydrosulfite. Sample on fourth end; if shade shows correct, drop and finish up; if not, give light caustic and hydrosulfite addition and run two more ends for shade: 1 lb. caustic, 1.5 lbs. hydrosulfite. Sample on sixth end.

Finishing-Up Operation

Drop vat bath by opening drain valve half way and entering cold water to give running wash until bath is clear; drop, and prepare oxidation bath.

Chrome Bath—30 to 40 gallons:

10 lbs. 84 per cent acetic acid.

7.5 lbs. bichromate of soda.

Give two to four ends at 145° F., drop and wash. Run four ends at 160° F. If goods are not free from chromic oxide, give two ends at 190° F., fresh bath. Then soap off at light boil, 60 gallons made up of 2 lbs. soap and 2.5 lbs. trisodium phosphate or soda ash.

Some dyers prefer to use 3 lbs. synthetic detergent and 3 lbs. trisodium phosphate or soda ash.

Sample for shade and freedom from crocking (wet and dry), then give a hot wash on one end at 200° F. Run off on second end and batch on roll ready for drying and finishing.

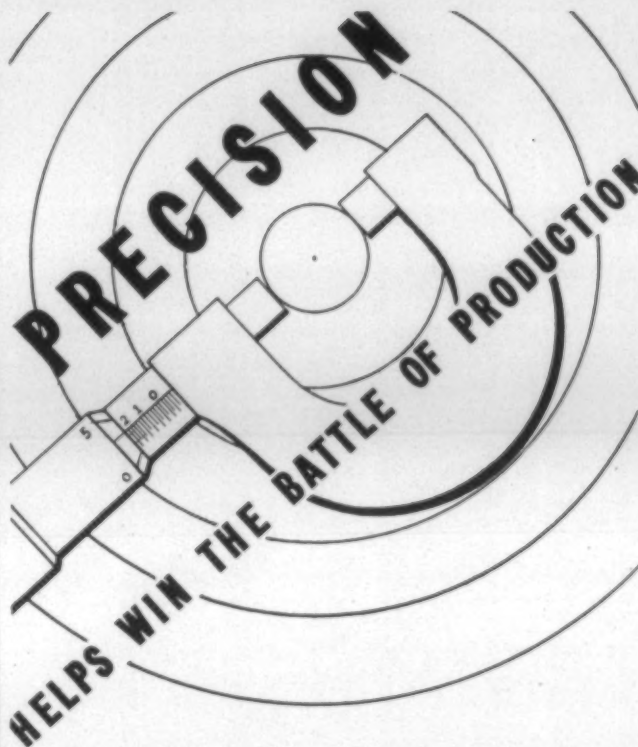
Wetting and dispersing agents suitable for pigment padding liquor are Alkanol, DuPont; Triton, Rohm & Haas; Levelene, American Aniline; Wacosol, Warwick Chemical; decerosol OT, American Cyanamid; Invadine, Ciba; and Peregal, General Dyestuff.

Defoaming agents for vat pigment padding liquors are Anti-Foam LF, DuPont; Yarmor S. D. Pine Oil, Hercules Powder; Tropineol, Onyx Oil & Chemical; Octyl Alcohol, Carbide & Carbon Chemical; Butanol, Carbide & Carbon Chemical; Invadine N, Ciba; Newport White Pine Oil, Newport Industries; and Defoamer G, American Cyanamid.

Alkali resistant wetting agent suitable for vat color jig dyeing are Peregal O, General Dyestuff; Surfax WO, E. F. Houghton; Tergitol No. 7, Carbide & Carbon Chemical; Triton W-30, Rohm & Haas; Levelene, American Aniline; Decerosol OS, American Cyanamid; Alkanol WX, DuPont; Solvadine N, Ciba; Nacconol, National Aniline; and Santomerse, Monsanto Chemical.

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By impregnating wood with resin-forming chemicals and producing resin within the wood, wood may be so altered that it may be substituted for steel in some textile machinery parts, Dr. J. F. T. Berliner of the ammonia department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., disclosed recently. The treatment virtually endows wood with the properties of a plastic and gives it added strength and durability, Dr. Berliner said.



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Cone Is New Institute Chairman

(Continued from Page 11)

Mr. Tansill's forum, "Consolidating the Wartime Gains of Cotton Textiles," dealt with new developments made by the Army in cotton textile finishing and utilization, the trend in cotton textile finishing and dyeing, application of new developments to civilian uses, major influences affecting fashion in the post-war period, and consumer desires following war.

Oscar Johnston's forum on "The Post-War Raw Cotton Situation" took up the restoration in world commerce and maintenance in domestic markets of American cotton, trends in quality of American cotton, and factors which will influence the operation of the cotton futures market in the post-war period.

The possibilities of rayon, saran, velon, aralac, and fiber-glas were explained by various spokesmen at "The Battle of the Fibers," conducted by Mr. Sweet. Main topics taken up at this session were the trends in fiber consumption, qualities and characteristics of the new synthetic fibers, their present and contemplated uses, and their use on present mill equipment.

"The Outlook for Textile Exports," covered by Mr. Planz's roundtable, took up the prospects of textile exports in the post-war period, plans to develop new overseas outlets, the correlation of textiles with plans for foreign trade reconstruction, and credit and foreign exchange problems in the customary markets.

A cotton forum under the auspices of the New York Cotton Exchange, attended by practically everyone in New York for the institute meeting, was held Wednesday evening at the Hotel Commodore. Among the speakers was Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., president of Cramerton (N. C.) Mills whose address is presented in part on page 14.

Following a meeting Thursday morning of the fine cotton goods manufacturers advisory committee of the Office of Price Administration, the second and final general session of Cotton-Textile Institute members heard condensed reports of what had taken place at the four roundtable forums the previous afternoon. A co-ordinating conference of textile trade association executives Friday morning ended the week's business activities.

Rayon Credit Group Officers Named

H. R. Wiley of Delaware Rayon Co. has been elected vice-president of the Rayon Yarns Credit Association, and John Burke of Tubize-Chatillon Corp. has been elected treasurer, according to an announcement by A. J. Maguire of American Viscose Corp., president.

Mr. Wiley replaces E. H. Wolfes, formerly credit manager of Celanese Corp. of America, who recently resigned from that company to join Verney Mills. The new treasurer, Mr. Burke, takes the place of Arnold Hunsiker, deceased, who up to the time of his death was assistant secretary and credit manager of North American Rayon Corp. and American Bemberg Corp.

Mr. Maguire also announced that Charles Everett of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and Edward Chambers of Celanese Corp. of America, have been elected members of the association's board of governors. The other members of the board, in addition to the president, vice-president and treasurer, are Jack Epstein of Malina Co., Inc., and George Richter of Skenandoa Rayon Corp.

W. D. Appel To Be New President of A. A. T. C. C.

W. D. Appel of the Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, is to be the new president of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, succeeding Thomas R. Smith of Wiscasset Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C., whose term of office ends Dec. 31.

Mr. Appel's election was announced Oct. 22 in New York City at the annual intersectional contest of the organization. Charles A. Seibert of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Hugh Christison of Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., were elected vice-presidents. William R. Moorhouse of the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. was re-elected treasurer, and Harold C. Chapin of Lowell Textile Institute secretary.

Winner of the A. A. T. C. C. intersectional contest was the Philadelphia section's paper, "Minimum Chrome Necessary for Afterchrome Dyeing," presented by H. E. Millson of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J. This paper showed that the amount of chrome generally used can be reduced considerably without impairing the effectiveness of dyeing.

"A Proposed Method for Evaluation of Detergents" was presented for the Piedmont section by Hobart Souther of Proximity Print Works, Greensboro, N. C. He described a method whereby a measured quantity of soil was put on the cloth by running in the launderometer.

OBITUARY

E. M. SELLARS

Elmo Murray Sellars, 66, for many years associated with Cone Export & Commission Co. before his retirement in 1939, died recently in Greensboro, N. C., following a serious illness. Among survivors are two brothers, Lacy and Baxter, both with Cone Export & Commission Co.

R. F. FERGUSON

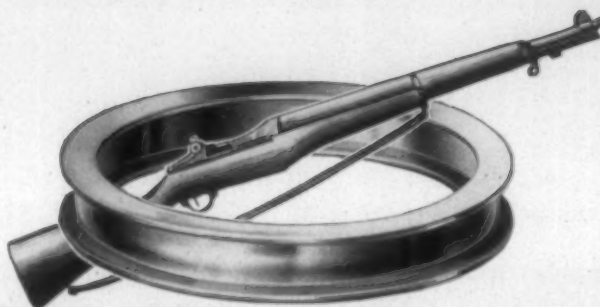
Richard F. Ferguson, for 25 years secretary of Beaumont Mfg. Co. at Spartanburg, S. C., died Oct. 24 at a Veterans Administration hospital in Columbia, S. C. He had been in declining health for more than a year. He is survived by his mother, two sisters and two nephews.

E. L. PEMBERTON

Edmund Lilly Pemberton, 83, Carolinas representative for National Aniline Chemical & Dye Corp. for 30 years prior to his retirement several years ago, died Oct. 25 at Fayetteville, N. C. Survivors include his wife, two sons, two daughters, a brother and four grandchildren.

I. B. COVINGTON

Isaac Boyce Covington, 65, prominently identified with the textile industry for many years, died Oct. 19 in a Charlotte, N. C., hospital following a lengthy illness. He assisted in establishing Wade Mfg. Co. at Wadesboro, N. C., in 1924, and was the firm's superintendent and general manager prior to retiring a year ago. He is survived by a daughter and a son.



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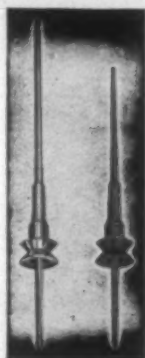
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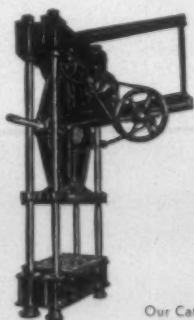
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Textile Research Institute To Discuss War and Post-War Projects.

The effect of research in war-time upon the status of an industry post-war will be made apparent at the annual meeting of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., to be held at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York, Thursday, Nov. 18. The sessions will include technical conferences in the morning and afternoon; and a luncheon, at which the speaker will be Dr. Hugh S. Taylor of Princeton University, who has had close association with the textile industry for years through his membership on the scientific advisory committee of the Textile Foundation.

The technical session in the morning will be devoted to a discussion of the applied research work of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., which will be outlined by Giles E. Hopkins, director of that phase of the institute's activities. Among the specific programs which will be discussed are the cotton carding project, which has already been announced, and a wool processing project, which is now in the formative stage. Both these projects carry post-war as well as current implications.

Similarly, the afternoon conference will have this dual interest. Devoted to a symposium of functional properties of clothing fabrics, it will take up a great deal of the work which has been done as a result of war-time necessity but which will have its results in our post-war economy. Among the specific subjects to be discussed will be factors relating to the thermal insulation values of fabrics and the problem of water-repellent fabrics. Dr. Milton Harris, director of research of the Textile Foundation, will introduce this symposium.

A brief membership meeting for the election of officers and the presentation of the president's report will precede the luncheon. Both the membership meeting and the luncheon will be presided over by Fessenden S. Blanchard, president of the institute.

All persons interested in textile research, whether or not members of the institute, are invited to attend the technical sessions in the morning and the afternoon, as well as the luncheon. Reservations for the luncheon may be addressed to the offices of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., 10 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Large Cotton Exports Are Planned

Provision must be made for the export of "several million" bales of cotton annually, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones has advised a special cotton industry committee.

Jones told the committee, concluding its conferences on a post-war program, that he considers it "essential not only to the economy of the South but to the whole nation that the world markets for American cotton be restored after the war," commented Burris Jackson of Hillsboro, Tex., of the Texas state-wide cotton committee and a member of the special group.

The cotton men talked with Francis B. Sayre, deputy director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation in the State Department; Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Bernhard Knollenberg of the Lend-Lease Administration, W. L. Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank, and Deputy Federal Loan Administrator W. L. Clayton.

War Labor Board Sets Pay Rates for Southeastern Mills

Approvable wage rates for key jobs in the Southeast's textile industry have been announced by the Fourth Regional War Labor Board with a base of 42½ cents an hour for common labor.

These levels, M. T. Van Hecke, board chairman, said, provide guides for handling wage adjustment applications, are not compulsory and WLB approval is necessary before they can be adopted. The approvable rates represent predominant wages actually being paid in the Southeast, he said.

"Independent and specific cases may be considered in the light of the National War Labor Board's decision in the 11 Southern cotton mill cases of August, 1942, authorizing a 47½-cent minimum rate," he said. He added that pay above the approvable rates will be considered stabilized and cannot be increased except to correct substandards of living, meet the cost-of-living formula, or, in rare cases, the critical needs of war production, and to maintain traditional wage differentials between job classifications.

Labor members of the regional board have declared their intention to ask review of the textile rates by the national WLB.

Approvable rates for the key jobs include the following in cents per hour:

Firemen, 43; battery hands, 43.5; watchmen, 44; baling press operators, 43.5; picker tenders, 44; creelers, 43.5; trimmers and inspectors, 44; spooler tenders, 46; warper tenders, 47.5; twister doffers, 45; twister tenders, 47.5; spinning doffers, 57.5; slubber tenders, 50; slasher tenders, 52.5; carpenters, 50; weavers, automatic, 55; weavers, plain, 55; mechanics, 55; weavers, dobby, 57.5; warp tyers, 57.5; electricians, 60; and loom fixers, 67.5.

Platt Landis Missing in Action

Several months have elapsed without further word as to the fate of Third Mate Platt Landis of the United States Merchant Marine, who was reported missing in action somewhere in the Pacific.



Platt Landis

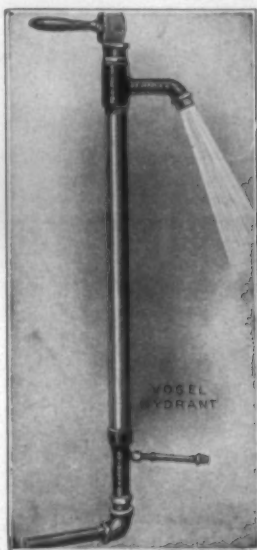
Third Mate Landis, a native of Charlotte, N. C., enlisted in the Merchant Marine last December and received his commission in May after attending officers' school at New London, Conn. Prior to entering the service, he was affiliated with Sykes, Inc., manufacturers of card clothing, and is widely known in Southern textile circles.

He has two brothers in the service, Lieutenant Oliver D. Landis of the U. S. Naval Reserve, who is now stationed at Hollywood, Fla., and Seaman Frank Landis. His wife and a daughter born just before he left on his first cargo mission, are still residing in Charlotte.

The Quartermaster Corps of the Army is not stumped by shortages. Its experts have designed a new canvas machete sheath made of cotton duck. Vat-dyed in olive drab with color fastness to light, it is mildew resistant and has a highly water-repellent finish. It is more durable than the leather sheath it replaces.

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Spencer Love Succeeds Walton in WPB Textile Post

The resignation of Frank L. Walton as director of the textile, clothing and leather division, War Production Board, was announced Oct. 21 by Operations Vice-Chairman H. G. Batcheller. Mr. Walton has been succeeded by James Spencer Love of Greensboro, N. C.

Associated with the War Production Board and its predecessor for over two years in the capacity of textile consultant and administrator, Mr. Walton came to the Office of Production Management March 1, 1941. At that time he was chief consultant in the textile unit of the production division of OPM.



Spencer Love

On June 26, 1942, he was named deputy chief of the textile, clothing and leather goods branch of the division of industry operations, WPB, and on Dec. 16 of that year he became chief of the textile, cloth-

ing and leather division.

Under Mr. Walton's direction the textile division grew to more than double its original size and at present it is one of the largest divisions in WPB, handling almost 4,000 individual commodities in the textile, clothing and leather fields, with a total annual production of approximately \$15,000,000,000. He has also been chairman of the textile requirements committee and a member of the combined textile committee. A vice-president of Catlin-Farish Co., a cotton firm of New York, Mr. Walton makes his home in Bronxville, N. Y.

Mr. Love is president of Burlington Mills Corp. of Greensboro, N. C., producers of textile goods made from synthetic fibers and cotton. Branches of the corporation are located in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. Mr. Love has pioneered in the development of widespread use of rayon yarns and is a past president of the National Rayon Weavers Association. He is a member of the board of the Textile Research Institute and is a former director of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association. A graduate of Harvard University in 1917, he served with the rank of major as division adjutant of the 78th Division during World War I.

Carded Yarn Association Meets Nov. 11

Subjects of vital importance to the carded yarn industry will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Carded Yarn Association to be held at the Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, Nov. 11, it has been announced by Owen Fitzsimons, secretary and treasurer.

The convention will begin with a session at 10 o'clock in the morning for carded yarn manufacturers only. Reports will be heard from W. N. Banks of Grantville, Ga., chairman of the carded yarn industry advisory committee, and Harvey W. Moore of Concord, chairman of the industrial subcommittee. Other members of the advisory committee are H. L. Battle of Rocky Mount, N. C., Allison Cooper of Henderson, N. C., Philip Dana of Westbrook, Maine,

Harvey W. Moore of Concord, N. C., P. M. Neisler of Mayo, S. C., Charles Northen, Jr., of Sylacauga, Ala., W. B. Rose of Wadesboro, N. C., and Scott Russell of Macon, Ga. Members of the industrial subcommittee are Mr. Niesler and Mr. Rose.

The annual address of the chairman, J. A. Moore, Edenton, N. C., will be given at this session and new officers will be elected. Such subjects as post-war termination of government contracts, renegotiations, and war manpower problems will be discussed.

The meeting will be adjourned at 12:30 in the afternoon for a luncheon at which Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and Dr. H. E. Michl, economist of the institute, will speak.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association will be held the next day, Nov. 12, at the same location.

New Quartermaster Appointments Are Announced

Appointment of Col. Robert T. Stevens as deputy director for purchases, procurement division, Office of the Quartermaster General, has been announced by the War Department. Maj.-Gen. Clifford L. Corbin is director of procurement.

At the same time, it was revealed that the clothing and textile branch, of which Col. Stevens has been chief, has been organized into two separate branches, the textile branch, and the clothing branch. Lieut.-Col. Christopher C. Baldwin will become chief of the textile branch, Lieut.-Col. Campbell D. Garrett will head the clothing branch and William H. Hoch has been named executive assistant to Col. Stevens.

Prior to his affiliation with the Quartermaster Corps, Col. Stevens was president of the J. P. Stevens Co., Inc., New York City, one of the nation's largest textile distributors. An officer in World War I, he was commissioned in January, 1942, and assigned to the Office of the Quartermaster General because of his wide knowledge of the textile industry.

Lieut.-Col. Baldwin is a former executive and partner of Woodward-Baldwin & Co. of New York City. He became a textile consultant to the quartermaster general in a civilian capacity early in 1942 and was commissioned later that year. In his present position, he is charged with administering and co-ordinating textile procurement policies as established by the director of procurement.

W. H. Hoch, executive assistant to Col. Stevens, has been with the Office of the Quartermaster General as a civilian consultant since January, 1942. For 20 years preceding his appointment as advisor and consultant to the procurement division, he had been assistant treasurer of the Whittin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., which manufactures many types of machinery and equipment for the textile industry.

Gastonia Mill Supply Branch Is Sold

Announcement has been made of the purchase by E. E. Holcomb of the Charlotte, N. C., branch of the Gastonia Mill Supply Co. at 924 East Fourth Street.

The concern will be known in the future as E. E. Holcomb Heating and Air Conditioning Co.

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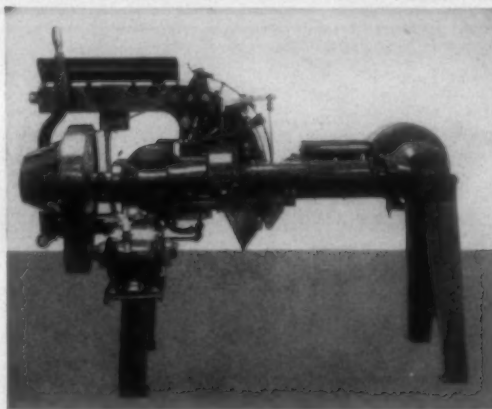
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BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARIUM REDUCTION CORP., S. Charleston, W. Va. Sou. Distributors: American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.; F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

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BARNES TEXTILE ASSOCIATES, Inc., 10 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, 318 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.

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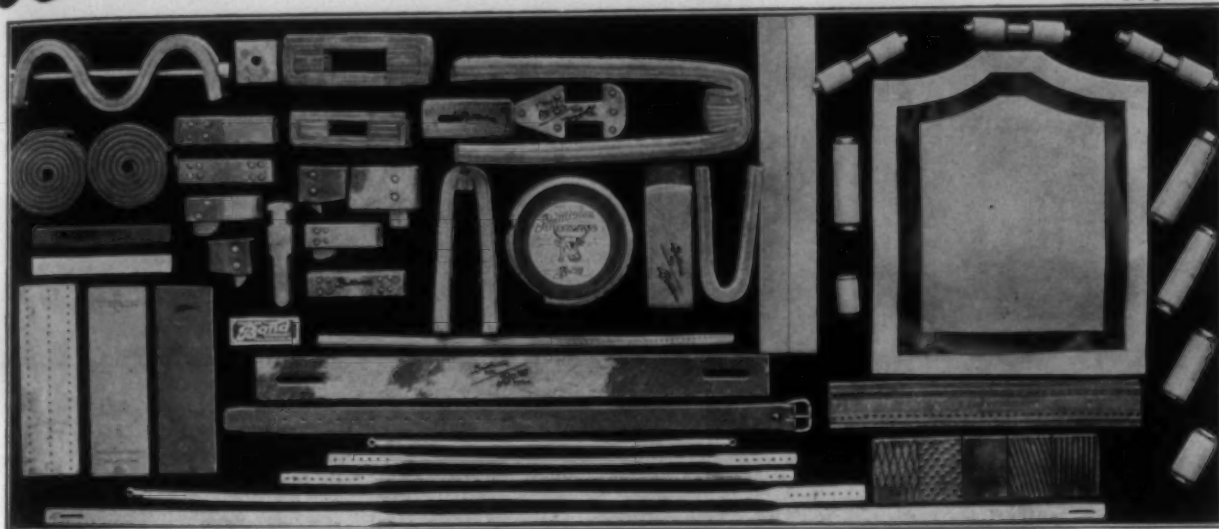
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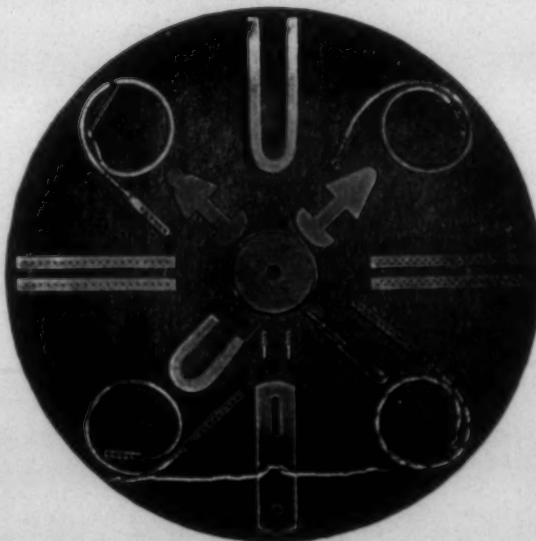


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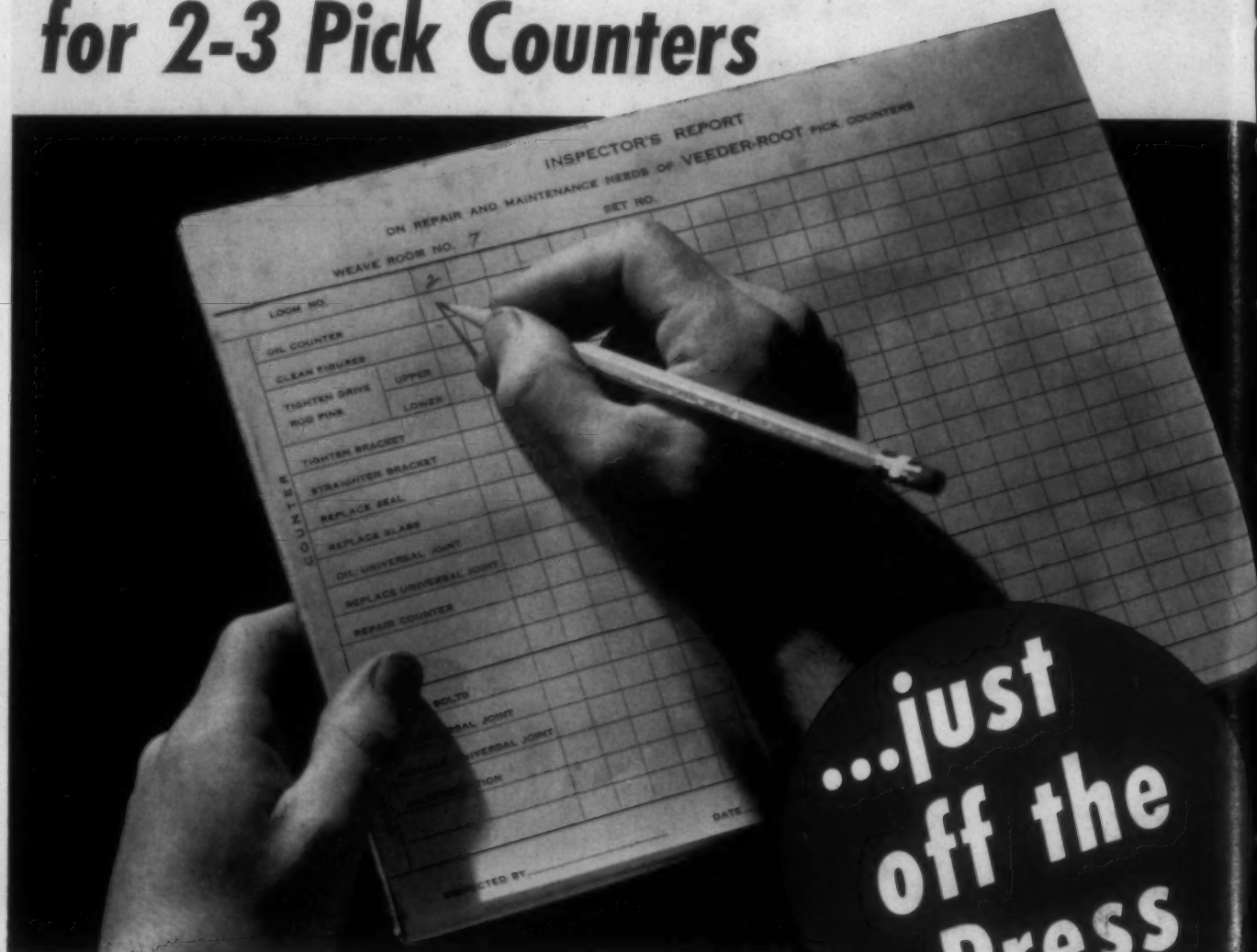
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